

# THE MACDONALD COLLEGE MAGAZINE

***“Mastery for Service”***

PUBLISHED BY THE STUDENTS.

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**VOL. XII.**

**DECEMBER—JANUARY.**

**No. 2.**

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## EDITORIAL

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### THE NEW YEAR.

ONE more milestone has been passed in the world's history and we are now in the year 1921. A wise Providence has decreed that we cannot see into the future, but can only trust therein and live in the present. True, we can build for the future—our own and our country's—and though each morn the rising sun should bring with it the determination not to let it set without something worth while accomplished, yet it is fitting on that day which marks the be-

ginning of a new calendar year we should specially make the time-honored and world-renowned New Year Resolutions. So easy to make; so easy to break; so hard to keep! It is better to make *one* and keep it than to make *many* and break them all. One resolution will include all things and be all-sufficient to every minute—to live every minute so that it is *worth while*, whether at work or pastimes, studies or recreation, in conversation or meditation. If we can but do this the close of 1921, though

it may have memories of disappointment and failures, will not burden us with the thought of wasted time.

One and all, we wish you A Happy New Year!

### *CHICAGO STOCK-JUDGING COMPETITION.*

Macdonald has good reason to be proud of the men who composed the team to represent her at the above mentioned event. Out of twenty-one competitors our team made eleventh place, and was the highest amongst the Canadian teams competing. The competition was very keen and the placing close. Another 100 points would have placed our team fifth. When taking into consideration the fact that our men had never seen many of the breeds of swine they had to judge, and also that the ideals in Chicago differ somewhat from our's here, everyone will agree that our men did very well, and proved themselves to be stock judges of no mean order.

### *RURAL LEADERSHIP.*

**T**O those who are in a position to know it is obvious that life in many rural communities is far from being satisfying. This is evidenced by the large numbers of people, young and old, who forsake the country for the city each year. There are many reasons why they leave: small returns obtained for long hours of hard work; the monotonous (to some) routine of life on the farm; the desire to escape from the lonely existence in the more sparsely populated districts; the attractive glamor of the city for the younger people; all these and many

others are the motive forces which cause annually a large migration of country people to the cities.

It is a generally accepted fact that no country can long remain prosperous whose agriculture is not in a thriving state. This is especially true in the case of Canada, which is pre-eminently suited for agricultural production, and if Canada is to develop as she should, her agricultural production must be maintained. If this is to be done her rural population must be maintained and increased, but if the latter is to be accomplished, living and working conditions must be improved, and the agricultural worker must be assured of reasonable returns for his labors.

There are many things which can be done to improve working and living conditions in the rural communities, such as the building of good roads, the adoption of a system of education that will fit the children of the rural districts for life in their own communities instead of a solely academic education which will only lead them to city schools, the development of a community spirit which will bring the people together to discuss their community interests and for social purposes, the organization of co-operative associations for buying and selling, and the building up of bigger and better rural churches (in the sense of religious toleration) which will be rural centres for social as well as religious purposes. Some of these things are being developed in many districts, but all should be developed or put into practice in every rural community. Good roads to provide better communication for business and social purposes are a national necessity. It has been demonstrated that

the farmers must organize and co-operate to obtain the full benefits of their labor when entering into business relations and competition with organized business. The development of the community spirit brings the people together to discuss their community affairs and for social purposes, and means of spending many pleasant hours will soon suggest themselves. The rural school must teach the country children how to live in the country and not in the city, to lay greater stress on the beauties of the country, to stimulate an interest in working with and watching the wonderful processes of nature, and to create a desire in the hearts of the children to remain in their own beautiful surroundings instead of taking themselves off, when they grow up, to the hustle and bustle, the toil and moil, the hurry and scurry of the cities with a few fevered moments of artificial pleasure snatched here and there. The rural church must be revitalized and take an interest in the everyday life of the people instead of concerning itself mostly with the attendance of the people at service on Sunday.

The great cry of today is for leadership! If these things are to be accomplished there must be leaders who will show the way and take the first step. Farmers as a class are slow to organize and co-operate. Owing to their mode of life and work down the long centuries they are by nature strongly individualistic, but the world of today is a world of organization and the most poorly organized are exploited by the most highly organized. Not only is co-operation needed in business, but it is needed in the development of community spirit, and it is needed in the church. Leaders, as we

have said must be found who will, each in his own community, strive to do everything in his power to create a community spirit instead of that of 'every man for himself'; to strive for better schools and more highly paid teachers, so that education equal to that which the city child receives can be had by every country child; to strive for co-operation between the rural people, both for business and for social purposes. "God's green earth" is far and away a better place to live in than in a house surrounded by other houses, with noisy streets on every side.

The leaders towards these better conditions in rural life must come from the rural communities themselves, because it is they who will know the hardships of country life, the altogether too frequent monotony of it. Also they will know the spirit of the people, their characteristics, and how best to help them to help themselves, for after all it is the people of the rural communities who must make these changes.

Young men and young women from the country are being trained in the agricultural college and normal schools in such a way that they would be ideally fitted for this work of leadership. The rural communities need them back to help them towards a fuller and happier existence, but so many of these young men and women go to the cities or take up salaried positions where they will have an easier life, leaving the people "back home," who have not had their advantages, to work out their own salvation. If more of them were to go back into their own rural districts and there, by practice as well as precept, show what should be done, there

becoming leaders in the movement towards a more satisfying and profitable life, the rural communities of Canada would soon be really satisfying places to live and work in.

Away down in the hearts of those who come from the country there is a pride of birth there, the desire to see the old home-place prosper. Are they going back to help it do so? Are *you*?

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### FIRST HAND INFORMATION.

Macdonald should hear from more men of Mr. Tom Moore's stamp. Men who are at the head of affairs and can give us first hand unbiased knowledge of conditions. In these days public opinion is largely moulded by the press—by newspapers which contain "news" most of which is influenced by political views and written for a definite purpose. Unconsciously our views are moulded, for us, by the paper we read, and we draw conclusions. Conclusions we would not arrive at could we but think things out for ourselves.

After hearing Mr. Moore's address on "Labor and the Peace Treaty" many of us changed our prejudiced views on the labor question.

Every effort should be made by the different organizations at the College to have more prominent men address the student body this coming winter.

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### DR. MACFARLANE.

For the students to comment on the departure of Dr. W. D. MacFarlane, head of the department of English in the School of Agriculture since Macdonald first was, in any other place than in the editorial columns would not be fitting. As noted in our

last number, Dr. MacFarlane left at the commencement of the fall term to take over the chair of English at King's College University, Windsor, N. S. His going was the cause of much concern to all the students and the feeling of our loss does not grow less with the passage of months.

Dr. MacFarlane, a native of Montreal, was a real part of Macdonald, and a very real friend to all the students under him. His breadth of view, his approachability, and the real interest he took in all his students, made him a part of their life here. To the 'Doctor' many students here feel that they owe more than they can express, and they wish him success in his new sphere of work and congratulate his new students on having gained so much that is our loss.

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### ADIEU.

We have come to the end of our term of office and yield our pen to one who we know will wield it with distinction. With this number of the magazine a change takes place in the magazine board. A new staff from the mens' side of the campus is to be elected. We have done our best to uphold the standard of the magazine and to make it as interesting to all as possible.

During the past year a new section, entitled "Our Wider Interest", was created in the magazine. The purpose of this is to provide something of interest for the school children in the rural districts of the province, to tell them something of Macdonald, what it stands for and what its purpose is. It is hoped that by this means many boys and girls will resolve to attend Macdonald and remain at



school till they get their matriculation, and then enter the college, in one of the three schools. There is need for more young men and women fitted with the training they receive here, and Macdonald will not be fully accomplishing her purpose till she is filled to overflowing each year with young men and women anxious to fit themselves for a life of work and service in the rural communities of our country. We hope above all else that the day when this will be so is not far distant, and may it be the part of the

Macdonald College Magazine to help a little towards that goal.

While the opportunity remains to us, we would like to thank the girls for their able co-partnership in the production of this and the previous magazine, and we know that the new executive will be assured of their continued loyal support.

Our duties are over, willing hands take them up, and so may the magazine carry on for all time, a chronicle of events at Macdonald College.



## Exchanges

In addition to the exchanges acknowledged in our last issue, the following have been received:

- "The Sheaf," Saskatoon, Sask.
- "King's College Record," Windsor, N. S.
- "O. A. C. Review," Xmas number, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.
- "Blue and White," High School, Port Hope, Ontario.
- "The Occident," English Club, Univ. of Cal., Berkley, Cal., U. S. A.
- "The University Monthly," U. of N. B., Fredericton, N. B.
- "Managra," M. A. C., Winnipeg, Man.
- "The College Times," Upper Canada College, Toronto, Ont.
- "St. Andrew's College Record," Toronto, Ont.
- "The Gateway," U. of A., Edmonton, Alta.
- "The Eagle," Bedford Modern School, Bedford, Eng.

- "The Collegian," St. Thomas Collegiate Institute, St. Thomas, Ont.
- "The Canadian Ayrshire Review," Huntingdon, Que.
- "The Agricultural Gazette," Ottawa, Ont.

Our exchanges are placed in the reception rooms of both residences for the students' use.

We welcome any new exchanges and appreciate the present ones.

The following weeklies are received regularly, and are valued as they serve to keep us in touch with our sister colleges:

- "The Dalhousie Gazette," Halifax, N.S.
- "The Gateway," U. of A., Edmonton, Alta.
- "The Sheaf," U. of S., Saskatoon, Sask.
- "Queen's Journal," (semi-weekly) Queen's Univ., Kingston, Ont.



## Farming in Eastern England

By R. H. UNWIN (Winter Course).

The Eastern Counties of England are usually understood to comprise Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex; it is chiefly to Suffolk that the following remarks will apply, although the farming systems are similar in all three counties, varying only insofar as is compatible with the slightly varying soils.

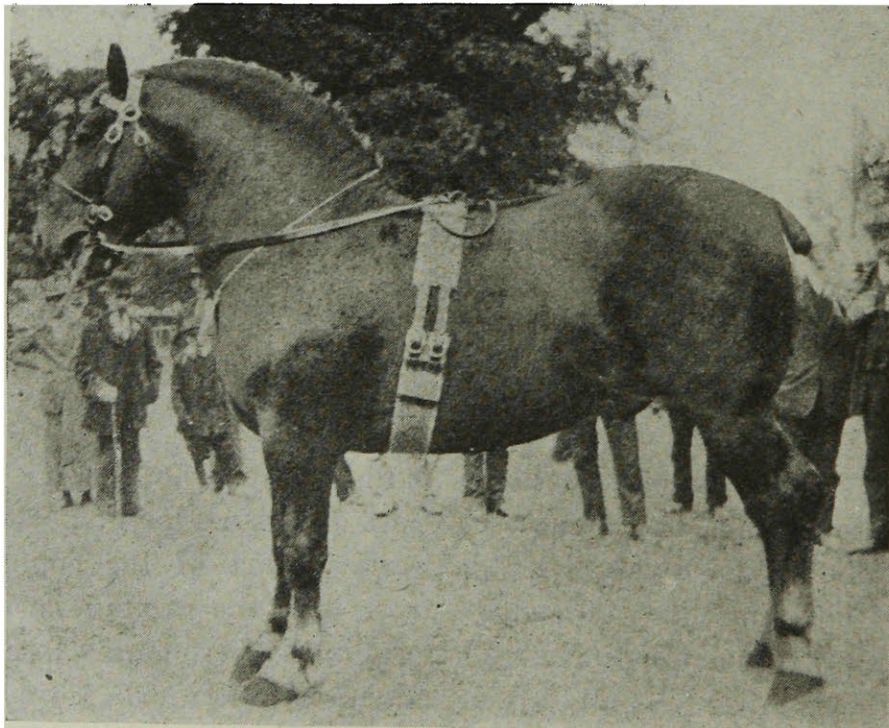
It is an old custom to apply nicknames to people and things, and even districts and localities are similarly dubbed. The origin of the term "Silly Suffolk" is probably lost in antiquity, but as it is a district of farmers, it is easily able to belie its name!

This part of England lies between the northern half of the great Fen District, a flat stretch of land, parts of which are below sea level, and the North Sea. It is separated from the

fenlands by a low range of hills, the East Anglian Heights, which form the western part of the county. For the most part the ground is undulating or "rolling," becoming more flat as one advances eastward towards the sea-coast. The distinctive features of the landscape are perhaps the thick closely-trimmed hedgerows, which border all the roads and fields, and the numerous isolated woods and copses, which often limit the range of vision and form dark clean-cut backgrounds. These woods are usually small, and contain oaks, elms, beeches, chestnuts, etc., and have a fairly thick undergrowth. Here are the homes of the game birds and foxes, which are carefully tended by professional gamekeepers, and which are allowed to breed in peace and plenty to furnish sport for the

leisured classes and well-to-do farmers. These woods are indeed the "holy of holies" of the countryside, and woe betide him who dares to frighten the birds or injure a fox! Farmhouses are dotted all over the country. Most of them are old stone or brick buildings standing back from the road and close to the barns and farmyards. Probably the first thing about the farm that would strike a visitor from this side of the ocean, would be the stackyard, always in close proximity to the barns. The winter in England

districts in the world. The soil is a very heavy dark-brown clay, in places so stiff that harrowing down after ploughing often requires six horses, rarely less than four. The land has been farmed for hundreds of years and is extremely fertile, crops of wheat standing four to five feet in height and yielding upwards of forty bushels to the acre. Besides the heavy work necessitated by such a soil there must be added the difficulties of drainage. This is an all-important question, and many a farmer has lost his crop owing to the



"Bean Brocade" Suffolk Punch, 1st Prize, Ipswich, 1919.

is mild enough to obviate the necessity, prevalent on this side, of storing under cover the hay and crops; these are built up in stacks, some square, some round, all neatly thatched over with straw. Here the crops are stored until it is convenient for threshing, which is done in the open stackyard any time up to the end of November or after the middle of February.

Agriculture is the chief interest and occupation of Suffolk, and the county, albeit small, is one of the finest wheat

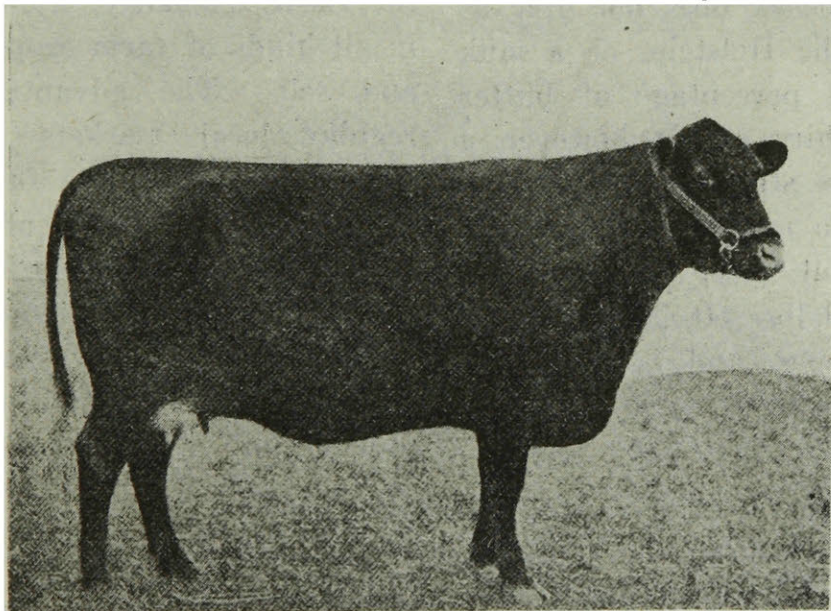
clay becoming a thick unworkable mass. The farmers must watch out carefully for opportunities to get the tilling operations done, and failure to do this when the soil is of the right texture is liable to end in disaster. Most fields are now pipe-drained, and a careful farmer is always examining and tending this drainage system and ditches. In the past the land has been kept fertile by a rigid system of rotation of crops and by a liberal use of farmyard manure. Of late years, com-



mercial fertilizers have become more popular, although in many parts the use of these is still in the experimental stage. Basic slag has however proved its value for this class of soil and progressive farmers now dress their hay and wheat fields in the fall with this fertilizer. Potash is rarely added to the soil, whilst top dressings of nitrate of soda in the spring have proved a tremendous benefit to the cereal crops. The pastures are old and permanent; they are wonderfully rich in those fine succulent grasses so desirable to cattle, horses and sheep. Stock farmers invariably keep their pastures separate

winter variety, the soil is eminently suited for beans, useful for stock feeding. This is a valuable crop and yields well. It is difficult to grow good barley, but oats do well, both winter and spring varieties being cultivated. Clovers have a regular place in the rotation. So far as roots are concerned, mangles are the great crop.

Mixed farming is the general rule. The rotation most adopted is the old "Norfolk Four Course," that is, wheat, roots, barley or oats, clover, with a bare fallow every seven years. It is to be regretted that, up to the present,



The Red Poll—A Dual Purpose Animal.

from the hay fields, and although stock are turned out into the latter after the hay is off, it is upon the permanent meadows, from which he will not take a crop of hay, that the farmer relies for green food. The grasses consist largely of the fescue family, clovers, foxtail and the "meadow" varieties. They are green all the year round, and cattle can be turned out at times during the winter months as well as all the summer.

Besides wheat, which is always a

the smaller farmer in England has not got into the habit of keeping pure bred animals. The pure herds and flocks are usually owned by the aristocracy, landowners or wealthy farmers, whilst the average farmer will keep only such animals, too often grades, as will work in with his arable farming. Suffolk, however, can well be proud of its pure herds, and especially of those types which have originated and been developed in that part of England. The horse that is

most favoured for farming operations is the heavy draught, and it was perhaps the heavy difficult clay soil that was the incentive for the development of the native breed of horse, known as the "Suffolk Punch." This is a thick stocky animal, exceedingly strong, standing on short muscular legs. Importance is placed on a wide, full neck and shoulders. The breed is mentioned as long ago as 1586, and a striking testimony to the purity of the race is found in the fact that they always breed true to colour. The Red Poll breed of cattle, native to Suffolk and Norfolk, is another animal of which the county is proud. It is a general utility beast, does not give as much milk as the Holstein, or a milk with as high a percentage of butter fat as the Ayrshire. It is, however, a large animal, its strongest feature being its ability to mature early. A 21 month Red Poll steer will usually weigh over 1300 lbs. It is one of the few hornless types, and is altogether an excellent general type for the farmer.

Suffolk also boasts of its own herd of sheep, the blackfaced, short woolled, hornless type, commonly known as the "Suffolk Down." The breed excels in the production of fine lean mutton and holds an unequalled record in the animal carcass competitions in England. These sheep are very hardy, mature early, and will often find a living on a poor pasture where many herds would starve.

It may be of interest to recall the system of marketing live stock and grain in the Old Country. All the small towns have one day of the week set aside as market day, when the farmer residing in the district will drive

in to buy or sell, as the case may be. Here he meets his brother farmer and the merchants, and is able thereby to obtain all the latest information regarding prices, demands and the general conditions of agriculture. Here he can buy anything from a horse nail to a tractor ploughing set, from a day old chick to a flock of sheep or a herd of cattle. If he has anything to sell, he sends it into the market, where it can be viewed and examined by anyone wishing to buy. All stock is sold by auction, and prices fluctuate with demand and supply; reserves may, of course be placed on anything offered for sale. Close to the cattle market is the Corn Exchange, where the dealers in all kinds of farm crops meet to buy and sell. The advantages of these regular local markets are manifest. The system saves the farmer scouring the country in reach of a buyer; it saves him big transport bills and all the inconveniences attending shipping; it saves him lengthy correspondences; it gives him opportunities of hearing quickly and without trouble the state of the markets; it safeguards him in his buying, as he will usually know the seller personally and the kind of man he is; above all, it binds together the farmers of a district, erecting thereby a sort of "esprit de corps." Here they meet socially, eat and drink together, offer and accept invitations of hospitality, talk of the markets and politics, and do their business for the week. Here the young farmer can ask and get advice from the older men, and here he can get regular practice and training in stock-judging.

Some of the markets have been in operation for hundreds of years, and are an institution among the farming

classes. Farmers in the Old Country have their trade organizations to watch their interests, but the real cement binding them together is to be found in the small towns on market days.

What is the condition of things to-day? It is really not so bad as the farmers would have us believe. Politics, strikes, Sinn Feinism and coal form the chief topics of discussion,—that is, after the price of wheat! Wheat is the governing factor in Suf-

folk, and the farmer will form his opinion on politics, Home Rule, strikes, taxation and all his other problems, insofar as they affect the price of wheat! The last season has given a good wheat yield, and with the price at 95s. a quarter (nearly \$3 a bushel at par), he should be doing well. The farmer will grouse at the government in the market place, no doubt, but will probably smile quietly to himself when he gets home to his fire.

## Planning the Cows' Breakfast

What the Burnside Ayrshires will eat this winter, and why.

By R. BRUCE NESS, Agr. '22.

If the way to a man's heart is through his stomach, who has but one, how much greater appeal can be made to the cow who possesses four.

The relation of feeding to production is immense. The modern dairy cow is a product of special purpose breeding and high feeding, and unless special pains are taken to cater to her wants, she will not be able to reach and maintain the high standard of production which may be reasonably expected of her. Too many cows are underfed. For a good and profitable milk flow, you cannot allow dairy cows to rustle with the steers around the straw stack.

During the war the high price of feeds compelled many dairymen to confine their dairy operations to the summer months, when grass was plentiful and very little grain was used. Now with feed prices coming down it will pay to feed, and feed heavily. The profit of the dairy depends to the largest extent on the economy of winter

feeding. Economical feeding in cases of good dairy cows does not mean scant supplies but the kind of feeds and feed combinations that will be likely to produce best results for the least money. The man who will make a success of feeding, is the man who plans. He must make use of everything which can be produced on the farm to the best advantage. He must watch the feed markets closely. The big thing is to build up your feed system from your own products.

In planning our feed system, we aim to produce the largest part of our feed. This is corn silage, clover hay, and oats. On most farms this system should help to keep down the feed bill more than it does.

For roughages, silage and clover hay are our largest feeds. Our land produces heavy crops of corn and clover hay, and it is seldom we have to buy either of these feeds. Sugar beet pulp is fed in place of roots. It pays us

much better to grow corn on the land we would use for roots, as there is less bother and less time wasted; then we can purchase beet pulp reasonably. This beet pulp takes the place of roots to a very large extent.

We plan to use up all our straw by feeding it to young stock and dry cows. This can be worked in to a greater advantage where a little corn is fed. Alfalfa, where it can be successfully grown is an excellent roughage, but we find it more profitable on our soil to grow clover. Some people have the idea that alfalfa can be classed ahead of bran, but it is not a concentrate and has not the value of bran.

For concentrates we plan to feed a large quantity of ground oats and beet meal. We produce all our own oats on the farm and grind it up for stock feed. The best practice is to grow mixed grains of wheat, oats and barley or some others. These give a heavier crop and add a variety to the grain feed.

Beet pulp is a succulent feed. This is bought in a dried form and has to be soaked in water over three or four hours, then a little diluted molasses is sprinkled over it. Then it can be fed. The molasses makes it more appetizing and makes them keen for eating other feeds. Beet meal in my estimation is one of the best feeds procurable for dairy animals and should not be left out of the feed bill. It can be fed in almost any quantity without hurting the animals.

Oil cake is another concentrate of which we use quite a bit. It is of high value in keeping the animals in a slick condition and increases the quality of the milk produced.

We do not use cotton seed meal, but under certain conditions it may be the cheapest form of proteins.

Bran is high in cost and enough feed value cannot be taken out of it to feed heavy. We feed a little bran all the time but plan to keep it mostly for cows at freshening time or for any sick animals. Too many people use bran in large quantities when they could be using other feeds at less cost and to a much better advantage.

To sum up, the menu at Burnside Farm for this winter, will be as follows:—

	Lbs. per head per day.
Corn silage . . . . .	25
West sugar beet meal . . . . .	40
Ground oats . . . . .	4
Clover hay . . . . .	15
Oil meal . . . . .	2
Bran . . . . .	1
Salt . . . . . (Ounces)	2

Then water is kept in front of them all the time. It must be remembered, however, that this is the system of feeding planned out on our farm where conditions may be different from some other farms, but even so the main object is to produce as much feed as possible which will cut down the feed bill, and feed heavily in order to get greater gains.



# Some of the Pioneer Apple Growers of the Province of Quebec

By MR. ROBERT BRODIE.

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**I**N choosing this subject for consideration I often think what our country owes these early pioneers in fruit growing in our Province. When a boy in the sixties, I remember accompanying my Father to the nursery of Siméon Lacombe of Côte-des-Neiges, to purchase apple trees. Mr. Lacombe was a gentleman of the old school, who was glad to give all the information you needed. The number of varieties in his nursery, though not large, were the best of their kind. He had the commercial varieties of the time — Fameuse, St. Lawrence, Montreal Peach, Montreal Strawberry, Pomme Grise, Bourassa, Calville Blanche and Calville Rouge; but the first four mentioned were the money-makers. Mr. Lacombe supplied the district of Montreal and Lake of Two Mountains Region with trees.

The late Hugh McCoul, of St. Joseph, came to my Father, seeking advice in regard to apple growing and where to get the trees. My father introduced him to Mr. Lacombe from whom he got the trees which was the beginning of Mr. McCoul's large orchard at St. Joseph.

Mr. J. Archibald, gardener to the late Captain Raynes, of Forden Ave., Côte-St. Antoine, (now Westmount), was another authority on apples, and had a small nursery. The late Captain Raynes had the largest collection of apples at that time in the Province. As well as having the well-known varieties mentioned in Lacombe's list he also had a number of old English varieties, comprising Keswick Codling,

Celina, King of the Pippins, Gloria Mundi (one of the largest and best cooking apples), Kentish Fill-Basket and John Richardson; in Scotch varieties he had the Hawthorn Den and McGregor's Baking; in Irish varieties the Kerry Pippin and Irish Pitcher, the latter being a very fine apple and a fairly good keeper. Mr. Archibald thought a lot of the Early Joe and Roseau, both delicious dessert apples; also of the Blue Pearmain and Pomme Grise. My Father used to sell the Pomme Grise in half barrels for export, it being the only apple to stand the slow voyage. A large number of these old varieties were found in the gardens around and in Montreal, but now, like these beautiful old gardens, these apples have become almost extinct.

There were other prominent growers on the Island. The late Hon. E. Prud'homme, who at that time had a magnificent orchard of Fameuse, on the Upper Lachine Road, which gave him as high as \$7,000.00 returns some years. The late Jérmi Décarie, had a very fine orchard, as well as the standard varieties he had the Renet du Canada and the Pomme Décarie. At Lachine Rapids we have the orchard set out by the late James Newman. He had, in addition to the standard varieties, a fine collection of seedlings. The late Chas. Gibb thought a great deal of some varieties of these seedlings. Mr. Newman was succeeded by his worthy son C. P. Newman who, as well as being an authority on apples, is also an authority on small fruits.



In each of our fruit sections we have our prominent men. In the section below Quebec we have Mr. Auguste Dupuis of Village Desluis, L'Islet Co. I wish I had the knowledge and ability to tell you all he did for fruit growing below Quebec. Mr. Dupuis has been ably seconded by another old friend, Mr. J. C. Chapais, of St. Denis, Kamouraski Co. He is quite an authority on fruit growing as well as insects injurious to fruits, and fungous diseases.

About fifty years ago we bought a few hundred trees from a Mr. Leduc of St. Hilaire. My brother, who went to St. Hilaire, found the people of that day taking the greatest care of their orchards, as apples and maple products were the main sources of their revenue. They scraped off the old bark and white washed the trunks and lower branches of the trees.

In Rougemont I may safely say that the leader in fruit growing is Mr. Freigneau. He had a large nursery, and in that beautiful district most of the large orchards were planted with trees secured from him.

In Abbotsford two brothers, Mr. J. M. and Mr. Cotten Fisk, were the first to establish a nursery. Mr. Cotten Fisk says he was the first to send out a printed catalogue of trees in the Province of Quebec. Mr. J. M. Fisk was one of the first to introduce the Wealthy; also a number of the best Russian varieties. We cannot leave Abbotsford without mentioning the name of Mr. Chas. Gibb, who was such an enthusiast in fruit growing that he travelled, at his own expense, through Russia, Scandinavian and the colder parts of Europe in search of hardy fruits suited to the colder parts of Canada. He gave a stimulus to fruit growing, not

only in his own Province, but to all the colder parts of the Dominion.

In Huntingdon County, Mr. G. B. Edwards is admitted to be without a doubt, the father of fruit growing. One of the best orchards or I might say *the* best orchard, in the Province to-day, was planted with trees secured from Mr. Edwards. I refer to the orchard of Mr. Joseph Waddell, of Havelock. In the early days he was one the largest exhibitors of apple at the Pomological Society Exhibitions. His exhibits some years numbered 190 varieties of apples. Mr. Edwards, as well as being an authority on apples, also devoted his time to bees — the fruit grower's best friend. He has had as many as 600 colonies.

In Chateauguay County, Mr. R. Jack, of Chateauguay Basin, was one of the pioneers in apple growing, and had one of the largest orchards in the district. He was also a specialist in asparagus culture. Mr. Jack was ably assisted by his wife, Mrs. Annie Jack, who was an author on all subjects appertaining to horticulture. Her writings were read and appreciated, not only throughout Canada, but also in the United States. They left a large family who follow in their footsteps.

In Vaudreuil County, we had the late Captain R. W. Shepherd of Como. He shipped Fameuse to the Old Country and supplied the Royal Family with this delicious apple. Capt. Shepherd had a large collection of different varieties — LaRouchelle was a seedling of his introduction. He was also one of the first to introduce the Wealthy. At the First Winter Meeting of the Fruit Growers held in Montreal under the auspices of the Montreal Horticultural Society, in 1886, he said: "The weak point in the Fameu-

se is its spotting; but I have not been troubled in that way so far. The weak point in the Wealthy is its overbearing. Both have strong points, being in my opinion the best table apples of the season." The McIntosh was not known at that time.

In Argenteuil County we had the late Rev. R. Hamilton of Grenville. He and the late Mr. Archibald got up the exhibit of Montreal apples for the Centennial Exhibition in Washington. They created quite a sensation and excelled any other collection there in colour, aroma and quality. Mr. Hamilton introduced the seedling of the Fameuse, La Victoire, a much hardier apple than its parent and a better keeper.

In Missisquoi County, there was Mr. Mead Pattison, who was a great authority on grapes. He had over 100 varieties in his garden. We also had Mr. Westover who grew the largest Ben Davis I ever saw.

In the Laurentian Mountains was Dr. Grignon of St. Adell, who in spite of the severe climatic conditions grew quite a number of the hardier varieties of apples.

In reading the above list I overlooked the name of the late Rev. Fulton, who had a large orchard and a great variety of apples at Franklin Centre, Huntingdon Co.

If there are any names or districts left out, believe me, it is through error, and not intentional on my part.

## Landscape Gardening

By A. C. NORCROSS, Agr. '21.

Canada is a young country and her people have been content in the past with having beautiful homes inside and have neglected the grounds surrounding the house. It should be remembered, however, that the house is only the picture, the grounds the frame, and that a harmonious linking of these two is necessary to give the fullest meaning to the term "home."

The following conclusions were arrived at after visiting a number of private estates in Eastern Canada and Eastern U. S., which had been planned and executed by landscape gardeners. The average home grounds can be greatly improved at a relatively small outlay of money, all that is necessary being a thorough knowledge of the materials used in planting and a study

of the elementary principles of good landscape architecture.

Even the workman of the near future is not going to be content with his home unless it is surrounded by attractive and well kept grounds; he is finding out that a few flowers and shrubs attractively planted not only improves the appearance of his property but also increases its value. The nursery firms are doing considerable work of improvement by limiting their catalogued varieties to those which are hardy and which give the greatest value for the money. Again many firms are employing gardeners who will at a figure well within the reach of the average man carry out and plan his grounds for him.

A workable knowledge of the flowers

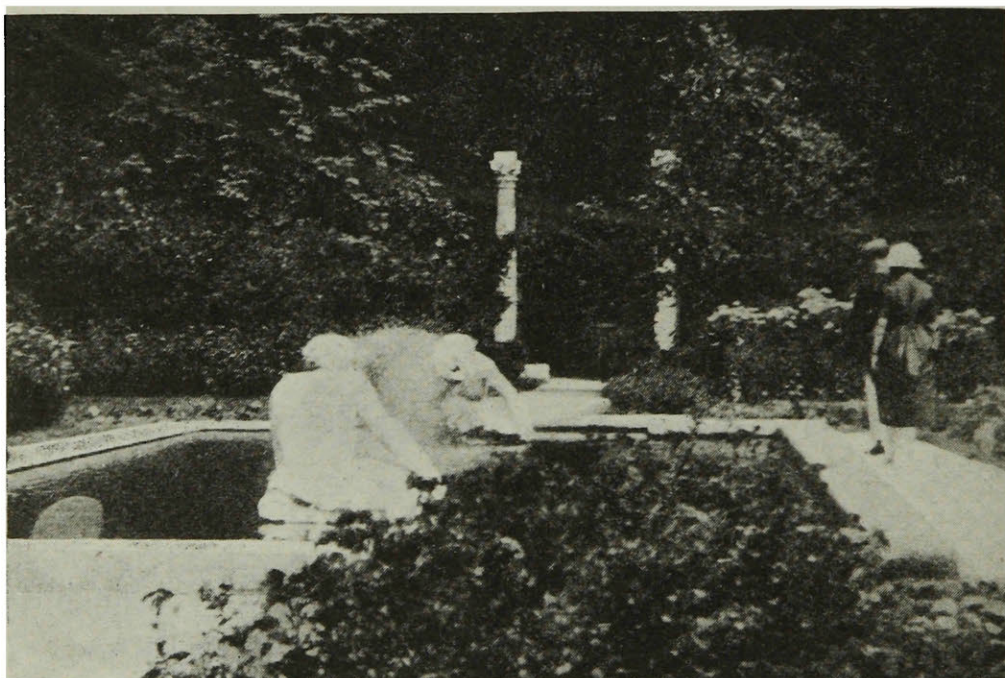
and shrubs suitable for planting can be obtained from nursery catalogues and a few of the elementary rules of good landscape practice might help when making your plan.

A plan of some sort is absolutely necessary to obtain the best results whether one is improving his home grounds or laying out a new site. There are numerous reasons for this but probably the one of greatest importance is that one must have one idea prevailing

planting of flower beds and shrubberies should be restricted to the borders rather than crowd the lawn regardless of their merit.

Shrubs are seldom used enough and it is comparatively easy to select a number of deciduous and evergreen shrubs which when planted near the house will "tie it to the ground" without obstructing the view from the windows.

A good perennial border is beautiful



A formal garden set in the centre of a natural park.

throughout, all ideas must be subordinated to it, and every detail, whether shrub or flower, must be planted with some definite object in mind. This can only be done when a plan is prepared beforehand.

As the lawn is the foundation of the natural landscape it should be as large as possible, of good quality and well kept. It should not be cut by walks and where possible straight lines should be avoided. Here of course the ability of the planner will enter into the problem, for while walks should not be in straight lines every curve should have some apparent justification. The throughout the season, and it can be

made most effective by grouping the varieties together and by planting the tall growing plants at the back. Annuals are valuable for cut flowers and they could be planted in the perennial border by leaving spaces at the time of planting.

When planting trees remember to give sufficient room for development. If the grounds are small a few trees such as the mountain ash, Siberian pea tree, give the best results.

Development of the home grounds will prove an enjoyable and profitable pastime and one that has an elevating effect equal to that of any of the fine arts.

# Care of House Plants

By A. H. WALKER, Floriculturist.

IT should be understood at the outset that plants growing in the house cannot be expected to do as well as under greenhouse conditions. There are three excellent reasons apart from the expert care which plants receive from greenhouse men. These are: Insufficient light, insufficient humidity and no proper circulation of air. Plants growing under such conditions cannot develop properly, but by following and noting the points mentioned, plants can be grown which will not be the eyesore they so often are.

In the first place let us consider what plants are most common to the homes—Ferns, Rubberplants, Palms, Calla Lily, Begonias, Hydrangeas, Geraniums, etc. In order to grow each to perfection the professional has to give each special treatment, but, for our purpose let us make the best of adverse conditions and lack of skill.

House plants may be divided into two classes, the *cool* and the *warm*.

## *Cool class of plants*

Geraniums  
Fuchsias  
Hydrangeas  
Calla Lily  
Freesia  
Cyclamen  
Primulas  
etc.

## *Warm class of plants*

Palms  
Ferns  
Rubber Plant  
Dracaena  
Aspidistra  
Begonias  
Asparagus Plumosus  
etc.

All plants listed as belonging to the cool class are flowering plants and must have all sunlight possible, therefore they should be placed in windows facing south. The questions may be asked why say they belong to the cool

class and yet say give them the sunniest situation possible. All flowering plants belonging to cool or temperate climates, with a few exceptions, require the full sun if they are to flower. The sun's heat is natural heat and anything that is natural is not harmful, therefore, the plants get the sunlight and heat which promotes a healthy growth, and when the sun goes down they have the cool conditions on account of being in the window. As an example, place a Geranium in a south window and another in a window facing north; the one in the south will flower while the one in the north will not for the reason that the growth being made is soft and spindly from lack of sunlight, and this growth cannot produce flowers.

The plants mentioned in the warm class are all foliage plants, with the exception of Begonias, and do fairly well in shady places, therefore, they can be placed in any part of the room. But let me add that while they do fairly well in shady places, they will do better if given all sunlight possible from October till April. During the summer they require shade, otherwise the strong sun would burn the foliage.

**Overcrowding.** Do not make the common mistake of growing twelve plants where five ought to be. Better to have a few well balanced specimens than a host of straggly, ill-shapen ones. Give each plant room to develop all round. This applies especially to the cool class.

**Watering.** This is a matter I feel



safe in saying that at least 75 per cent. of amateurs know nothing about. That is a hard thing to say, but it is correct. Plants should be examined twice daily, forenoon and afternoon, to see whether they require water or not. The way to determine this is to test the surface soil with the fingers. If the soil feels damp, no water should be given. If, on the other hand, the soil feels inclined to be becoming dry, take such plants away to the sink or bath and water thoroughly, and allow them to drain properly before returning to jardiniere or plate. Never water plants while in jardiniere or other vessel as water is liable to stand up the side of the pot, which effectively prevents the free circulation of air passing into and through the soil. Such conditions very soon bring about the death of the plant unless it be one of a very few house plants which like such conditions, such as Wandering Jew (*Tradescantia*).

*Humidity.* In order that plants may thrive properly a certain amount of humidity is necessary. This is rather difficult in the home, but it can be helped greatly by having a deep, flat pan made to fit against and behind a radiator. Keep this filled with water. A pan of water on a heater will give the same results, or any other little scheme one could invent that would supply moisture.

*Ventilation.* This is another important factor. The air of a room in which plants are growing should be changed 'as often as possible. This has to be done in some direct way by opening an outside door, bringing the air in a round-about way into the room. In this way the air is heated before mixing with the plants.

This applies to air direct from the windows in the room.

*Feeding.* Plants in pots have a very limited body of soil to work in, consequently in time a plant derives practically no nourishment from that soil. To supply this nourishment one has to use commercial fertilizers. Plant foods can be obtained from any seedsman, directions being given on the packets how to use them.

*Insects.* With a mixed collection of house plants the following insect pests will have to be controlled:—green fly, black fly, white fly, red spider, thrips, mealy bugs and scale. To control green and black fly, spray or dip with diluted nicotine. Nicotine can be obtained from seedsmen, directions being given on bottles how to use it. White fly needs special treatment which cannot be given in the home. I may say, however, that it is controlled by a very deadly poisonous gas, which is fatal to all animal life.

All the others may be controlled by sponging the foliage of the plants with soapy water. It is simply a question of removing the insects by sponging them off the leaves and stems. These insects are found on the warm class of plants such as Palm, Rubber Plants, etc. In doing this sponging pay particular attention to the under side of the foliage as it is there the insects work.

*Re-potting.* This should be done in spring when active growth commences. Use a good, turfy loam, that has been rotting in a pile for a year. Cut this down with a spade and make up your potting soil as follows:

- 4 parts of rotted sod.
- 1 part of well rotted manure.
- 1 part of sand.

$\frac{3}{4}$  lb. of bone meal to every bushel of soil.

Mix thoroughly.

*Preparation of pot.* Drain pot thoroughly with broken pots or clean, rough cinders. Cover this with a thin layer of moss. The moss prevents the soil mixing with the draining material. Then add soil to bring the plant you are potting to the proper

level. Place in plant and pack soil around the side by using a flat piece of stick, packing the soil firmly.

From the middle of June until the weather gets cool in September all house plants should be grown out of doors. Palms, Ferns, etc., should be placed in some shady place, while Geraniums, Hydrangeas, etc., should be set in the full sun.

## Factors Influencing Cost of Production in Roots

By G. D. MATTHEWS, Agr. '21.

**T**HE value of my crop is determined by the difference between the yield and the cost of production. According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the average yield of roots, in the province of Quebec, is seven and one-fifth tons. With such a low yield the cost of production is necessarily high. By improvement of the methods commonly practised, the yield can be increased to twenty-five or thirty tons per acre.

There are many factors, which contribute towards affecting this improvement in the yield of roots. Distance and time of thinning are often not given consideration. Space will only permit a brief discussion of what may be considered the four chief causes. These are poor preparation of the land, faulty seeding operations, inferior quality of seed and the harvesting methods employed.

To guarantee a good crop of roots, the preparation of the land must be carefully done. One fall plowing is not enough. Weeds must be destroyed. The manure must be applied at the right time and the soil moisture must

be conserved previous to sowing. With the usual preparation the crop is forced to battle against weeds which can survive conditions much better. Weeds are often present in such numbers that it is impossible to control them. How can any other but a low yield be obtained under such conditions?

Good preparation of the seed bed is the first requisite necessary to insure a satisfactory yield of roots. The major part of this work should be done the previous season. Before August the land intended for roots the following year should receive a shallow plowing, followed by the disc. If a packer is available it should be used before harrowing. This permits the rolling of the roots destroyed in the plowing, the destruction of many injurious insects and the germination of weed seeds. Repeated cultivations will destroy many generations of these weed seeds. The best time to apply a heavy application of farmyard manure is just before the late fall plowing which should be six to eight inches deep. In the spring as soon as conditions permit, this land should be worked down with a

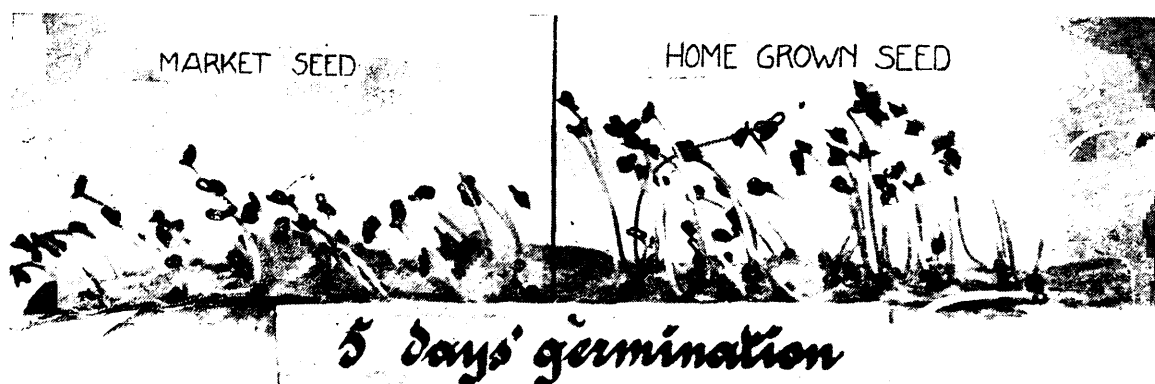
good mulch on the surface to conserve the moisture stored during the winter.

Such preparation will affect the crop in many ways. Much hard work will be saved by the previous destruction of weeds. The seed bed will be ready to give the crop a real start. There will be a marked difference in the amount of moisture available for the growing crop. The time saved during the growing season will help offset the work applied the previous year. Thus the first requisite to ensuring a good crop of roots has been accomplished.

The seeding is the next consideration in the production of the crop. An investigation of seeding methods re-

quality. By quality is meant the genuineness, purity and germination of the seed. Unfortunately the Canadian market seed is not satisfactory in these respects; and this defect in the growing of roots is the hardest to solve.

The solution rests with the farmer. Seed which will produce true to type and give roots of high dry-matter content is available. Dry matter in roots is as effective as dry matter in grain, and its increase should be the aim of every root grower. Our breeding stations and agricultural colleges have seed grown from the desired types. Samples can be obtained from which the farmer can produce his own seed. (In Denmark the seed trade in



Note the difference.

veals that not enough seed per acre is sown and the operations are performed too late. These practices result in the loss of several tons per acre every year.

Early seeding with the correct amount give the best results. About twelve pounds of mangel seed and four pounds of swede (turnip) seed per acre will insure a good stand with the preparation as outlined. Results at Macdonald College have shown an increase of several tons for a high rate of seeding and the same advantage for early seeding. It must be remembered that a good stand is half the crop.

It would be a great fault to fulfil these conditions and sow seed of poor

roots meets these requirements). Home grown seed is decidedly superior in germination and vitality to ordinary market seed, and high grade seed must be demanded by the growers if the root seed trade is to be improved.

Having secured a good crop of roots it would be false economy to follow the usual methods of harvesting. Invariably too much hard work and extra time is expended on the final stages of handling the crop. Pulling roots by hand, cutting the tops with a knife and loading by hand are to say the least very hard work.

Under improved methods the tops are removed by a well sharpened hoe



bent to suit the user. The tops are cut so as to leave them between every two rows. This operation can be started early in the fall so that green feed from this source can be available for the stock for some weeks. The plow is instituted to do the lifting operations. By removing the coulter and having a sharp share the roots are plowed out and can be cut off below as desired. Varying with the soil type and the moisture conditions different amounts of soil will be stuck to the

for handling sugar beets. The potato digger has been used with success by some growers in handling roots. The improved methods of harvesting outlined above when demonstrated on the farm of Mr. Cunningham, in Huntingdon Co., P.Q., saved thirty-two hours of manual labor which were replaced by six hours of work for a team. Thus the harvesting of roots is accomplished easier, quicker and with much less cost.

It was stated at the outset that the value of any crop depended on the



Harvesting made easy.

roots. This can be removed, without injury, by a few strokes of the harrow turned upside down. Thus the roots are removed from the ground, topped and cleaned without the hand labor of the ordinary methods.

The loading is now accomplished by means of a wide fork with the prongs covered with round knobs. Two to five roots can be pitched into a wagon at once. The advantages are obvious.

Special machinery has been devised

yield and the cost of production. By applying the above methods of soil preparation, the necessary attention to seeding operations, and using good quality of seed, the yield of roots in this province will average from twenty-five to thirty tons per acre. The improved methods of harvesting will also lower the cost. A combination of these practices will result in profitable root production.





## Consolidation of Rural Schools

By DEAN LAIRD, Head of School for Teachers

RURAL conditions are such that it is difficult to provide good schools for the small families in scattered rural communities. In Quebec we have many schools of five, nine and fifteen pupils. Naturally it is not efficient organization to have a properly trained teacher spending her whole time on five pupils, when she might easily look after forty; and it is hard for a school board to pay a trained teacher to look after a small school. In the rural parts of Quebec the protestant elementary school is often an inefficient, expensive institution, because of circumstances over which we have little control. The only cure from the point of view of school administration is the consolidation of our rural schools. This is not a fad; it is not a new fangled idea. Massachusetts began the movement in 1869 and has continued until it cannot consolidate any further, because there are few one-roomed schools left. Consolidation is a practical solution of the problem of school administration in rural districts. It has gained head-

way in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Ontario has also taken it up recently. But of all the provinces, Quebec needs consolidation most.

### *District Schools.*

Our rural schools in outlying districts serve a small community. The little red school house served its day and generation. The pioneer farmers with large families were able to support fairly good schools in those days, and the attendance was never as small as it is now. But inefficiency was there just the same. If there were several grades in the room, each got only a small portion of the teacher's time. The school did not go beyond elementary grades. The buildings and surroundings were cheerless and often unsuitable. With the disappearance of protestant farmers, the selling of their farms, and the influx of French-Canadians who love the land, our rural schools fell into a bad plight from which some were unable to recover.

### *United Schools.*

The attendance in some schools be-

came so small that it did not pay to keep the school open any longer, and the children were either transported to the nearest schools or else had no educational facilities at all. The number of schools closed is very large. In the last dozen years, the inspectorate of Richmond and Sherbrooke district has had the number of its schools reduced from about 125 to about 62. There are still many one-roomed schools in that inspectorate, but there is also one of the best consolidated schools in the province.

#### *Consolidated Schools.*

The experience of Quebec has been that consolidated schools are beneficial in every way both to the child and to the community, and would succeed better if the principle were better known. Even when there was opposition to the formation of a consolidated school, after it had been given a trial, the opposition disappeared; and the chief fighters decided that they would on no account go back to the old system.

Ascot consolidated school near Lennoxville is one of the best examples of what can be done in a rural district. Several one-roomed schools were closed, and all the children were sent to the new consolidated school, which is a nice brick building with hardwood floors, indoor toilets, electric light, water system, basement, playground and gymnasium, and basement lunch room for the mid-day lunch. This school takes the children of four or five small rural schools and teaches them in four classes, with qualified teachers of experience taking the grades up to University Matriculation. This means that in the open country rural children have all the opportunities for education that are at the

disposal of their city brothers and sisters.

They are transported to the school daily and are never late. Their health is better because they are not exposed to the weather. Their attendance is more regular. The number of children enrolled is greater, and the upper grades enable children to finish high school courses within reach of their homes. The four teachers are sympathetic and encouraging. There is not likely to be the same change of staff as would take place in a one-roomed, one-teacher school.

No protestant farmer has sold his farm since this consolidated school was built and equipped, but three French farmers are selling their farms because they know that the consolidated school will keep the other protestant farmers in the neighbourhood.

Much of the credit of this school must go to the people of the community, the enlightened school board and, in particular, Mr. Mitchell, whose grandchildren are about the age of school attendance. Mr. Mitchell's age might excuse him from public service, but he is one of the leading spirits in the consolidation movement at Ascot.

The only objection that can be raised is the cost. Government grants are given to assist the building of the new school and also to relieve the cost of transportation to some extent. But these grants are disappointingly small. In other parts of the province consolidation has been found difficult because teamsters were paid higher salaries than teachers, and it cost more for hiring a team for an hour in the morning and an hour in the afternoon than it did to pay the teacher. Apart from the cost of transportation, the advantages are so great

that nothing can be said against rural consolidated schools. They are the only efficient method of giving good education to children whose only misfortune is that they live far away from centres of population.

We have numerous consolidated schools in the province in various parts, especially in the Eastern Townships. In the Island of Montreal, Macdonald High School serves the district of Baie d'Urfe and Senneville, whose children are transported daily to this central high school. The school commissioners of Pointe Claire have also endorsed the policy of consolidation. Their children are transported from Valois and Beaurepaire to a central school at Pointe Claire. The board is building a consolidated school on the unit system, and plans to have four rooms downstairs and finally four rooms upstairs, giving all the advantages of a high school education to suburban children within their district, which extends about ten miles. This high school was endorsed by the rate-payers and will undoubtedly cause the whole section to fill up rapidly with protestant residents.

Educational efficiency suggests that all rural schools be closed and that the children be transported to a central consolidated school.

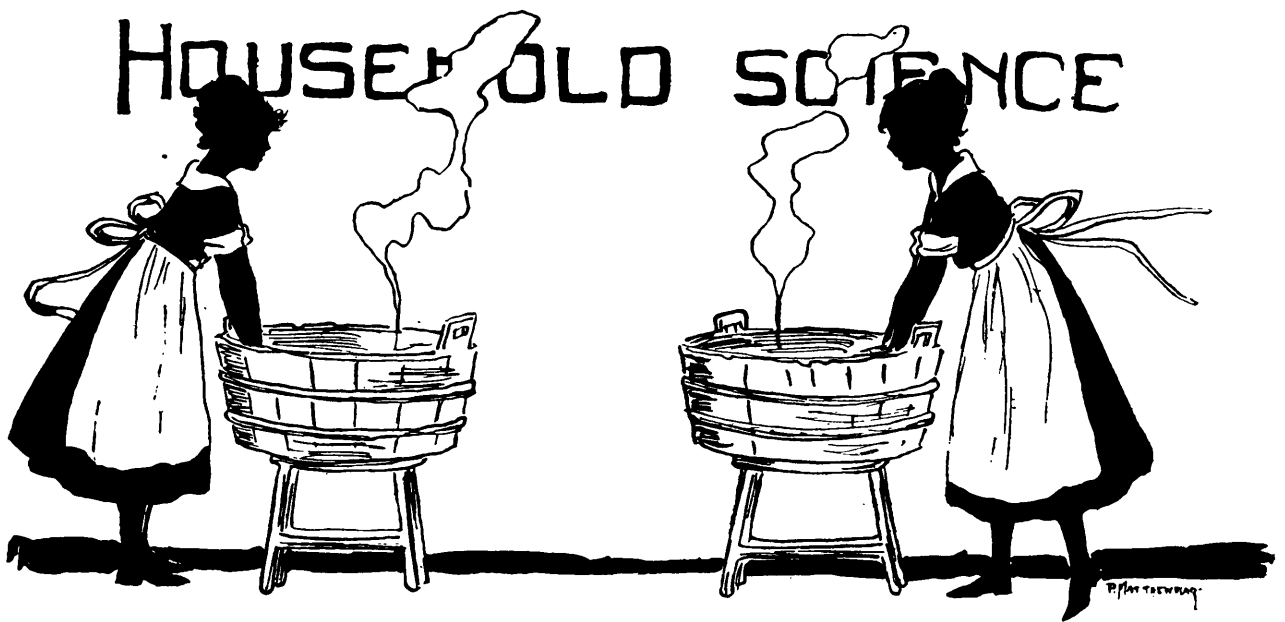
Unfortunately the condition of our roads, and in some cases the hilly nature of the country, make consolidation extremely difficult. Then again, the grants are very small, and a consolidated school will undoubtedly be more expensive; but it will give greater service and will be cheaper per pupil, because more pupils will attend and they will get a longer education.

The chief obstacle of consolidation has been the ill-will of the people, who apparently would prefer a tiny, inefficient school near their own homes to a large efficient school at some distance. Milk unfortunately cannot walk, so farmers drive it to central creameries and cheese factories. Children on the other hand can walk, and therefore farmers have seldom seized the idea that the children could go to any other school than that which they can reach on their own legs. It should be remembered that the rural problem will not be solved by consolidated schools, although consolidation is one of the cures. The economic question, the social and religious one and the small families, make education a difficult undertaking in our Quebec rural districts.

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I've an undertaker beau by the name  
of Hank,  
Whom I wouldn't exchange for a key  
to the bank,  
He sends me candy and books of  
verse,  
And takes me riding in his brand new  
hearse.

Oh I know a Short Course girl tidy  
and neat  
Who has such a crush on a fellow  
named Pete,  
Should you mention his name when  
serving the meat.  
Our Tootie will blush from her head  
to her feet.



## A Summer's work among the Schools in Quebec

By MISS F. A. BUZZELL.

There are very few people in Quebec who know that there is any domestic science taught among the rural schools in Quebec. It is carried on by the Extension Department of the School of Household Science at Macdonald College. You will ask in what way. By giving demonstrations in Canning, Bread and Cakemaking and Sewing, thus helping the girls in their School Fair exhibits, and also introducing, in a limited way, a little domestic science into the schools.

But, you will ask, exactly in what way is the work organized, and I can only answer this question by telling of three months' actual work done in the summer of 1920.

In the latter part of May two members of the Extension Staff of the School of Household Science with two members of the Rural School Department, started three months' work among the schools, the ladies working among the girls and the men among the boys.

It was decided that in the old districts

where School Fairs had previously been held, only one day would be spent and in the new districts, two days would be spent with each school, or group of schools.

Upon arrival at a school, equipment was set up—stove, etc., kit unpacked and materials arranged for demonstration. Work began as near nine o'clock as possible and continued until ten thirty, then a good half hour's play took place. The men carried with them a number of balls, bats, a football, etc., and the girls were at liberty to use any of these they wished. Sometimes they played, each, sometimes football and sometimes baseball. We then worked again until twelve o'clock. Sometimes the noon hour was spent in the form of a picnic, each child donating something towards it.

The afternoon session was a repetition of the morning session—work with a good half hour's play until four o'clock. This finished a good full day, but a happy one.

One can hardly realize the difference in the children of the various schools in our province. In some districts they are very shy, will hardly speak and really do not know how to play. In others day they are very friendly, full of fun and have splendid baseball teams organized among themselves.

It is only after doing work of this kind for a length of time that one realizes the possibilities for introducing domestic science, organized play, etc., in the rural schools. The children are ready for it and need it and why should they not have it?

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## Bells

By M. W. H.—Sci. '21.

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A very wise and greatly beloved man has said in a gay jingly little rhyme.—  
 “The world is so full of a number of things,

“I am sure we should all be as happy as kings,”—

meaning of course there are so many, many things for all of us ordinary folk to be interested in and enjoy in this old universe. Perhaps he even meant more and implied that there are an infinite number of ordinary things which we ignore, and concerning which we never give a thought. However, here at Macdonald, we cannot say this of such mediocre affairs as bells as they are thrust upon our attention. When we hear that old bell ringing we rush to eat, to study, to sleep; to arouse from dreams of home, of chicken dinners, or a new hat, or a rich husband, or something equally as pleasant; so it seems very appropriate to consider bells—these important and necessary addition to our college life.

Bells are like people and are of all sorts of types and individuality. There are the bold, insistent, pushing creatures like “the riser,” jarring in upon us rudely and upon whom we oft times turn our backs and dismiss until an-

other less insistent bell-person comes along; but also his appeal is useless and too late to respond we remain breakfastless with that hollow vacuum-like feeling. until after patient waiting, an eager, welcome bell person comes gaily along and we rush hungrily to obey the summons. There is another bell-person, a native of “Mac,” whose personality, although of a loud and domineering type, is often futile and so, frequently we ignore his coming and going, while his co-mate is a triumphant pulsating sort of creature whose coming it seems we wait so long. This person calls us from drudgery to laughter and song for a brief half-hour, when the former horrid dogmatic creature again comes on the scene, from whose presence we flee impatiently, but oft times hastily. If we fail to hear his warning he has been even known to cause us to part with our carefully stored wealth—yea, even unto the sum of fifty coppers.

However, the most popular and widely known bell people are strange to relate not “Macdonaldites.” They are the merry, glad bells associated with the joys of life. There is one with a specially happy, triumphant way with

it, which comes to the majority of us but once and alas, to some of us never at all, which is written about—and by many a maiden dreamed and dreamed about—the wedding bell. Then, there are those of Xmas time which ring out to “greet the happy morn” on which the first message of a league for peace in the old world was declared and which have a reverent, thoughtful mood as well as a riotously joyous way with them. The gilded bells, the red bells with Santa’s sleigh, and all his merry jingly reindeer team, symbolize on seal and decoration the joy of the Yule-tide.

Solemn, sober bells, ringing out sonorously and calmly, call us to worship and meditation. One, especially renowned also in history and story, is “Big Ben,” of famous London town, ringing, as it does, only to mourn the death of sovereign or leader, or rejoice in the power and victory of the nation or ceremony of its ruler. Cannot we imagine how it expressed and personified the sorrow of the nation when its tones were heard mourning the death of the great and wonderful leader and maker of armies—Lord Kitchener, just as it chimed again to express the thrill and joy of a mighty empire over the glory of a victorious triumph, and to join, as in decades past, with the loyal cry of the throngs and masses—“Long live the King.

Like other things in common, the United States have also a bell with a history, but alas! its ring is no more clear and inspiring, as it has been made imperfect by a simple, common crack. However, once it was of beauty and power and worthy to be the voice of those lovers of liberty and freedom who, in days gone by, cast aside the yoke of another German tyrant, George III of

England. “Liberty Bell” was a relic of the victory and is preserved and venerated by our neighbours to the south.

Many bells also have been written and sung of in divers measures. There are the bells of the New Year told of by Tennyson, which “ring out into the wild sky the frosty night,” while the old year is dying and a new era is being born. They are charged with the character of reformers by the poet:—

“Ring out the false; ring in the true!  
“Ring happy bells across the snow.”

They even are propagandists of the ideals of socialism in the lives:—  
“Ring out the feud of rich and poor.  
“Ring in redress to all mankind.”

Still another poem sings of the bell of the sea which gives a voice of warning and alarm, “for those who go down to the sea in ships” against the lure and danger of the siren rocks. “The Bell of the Inch Cape Rock” depicts the treachery of a pirate chief who, wishing to bring about the destruction of a hated rival, cuts the bell from the Inch Cape Rock and is himself lost in the mists and cast against the jagged rocks, as the bell whose warning voice would have piloted his ship “to a haven under the hills” is heard no more.

A bell of history and also of rhyme is the curfew, instituted first by William the Conqueror against the conquered English. It has been used on numerous occasions upon a rebellious and conquered people. Rung at an early evening hour, all peoples under its domination were forced to remain indoors. The French and Belgian people knew it well under German rule, as did the English in many troubled periods of their history and the turbulent Irish to-day feel its sway.

Poetry and romance also have told of this curfew bell. At the evening hour, one story goes, a gallant soldier is to die. The maiden resolving the bell must never ring, rushes to the tower, clings desperately to the bell and as she is swinging to and fro, the sound of the curfew is not heard and her lover is saved.

In time of peace, the curfew, or angelus, was merely the vesper bell, ringing out to call the people to prayer and worship. Milet, the painter of the labors and activity of peasant France, has given us a picture of a man and woman pausing in their labors in the field to bow their heads reverently, while over the fields, from the village church, comes the sound of the Angelus. The peace and quiet of the twilight hour is beautifully illustrated and we almost imagine we hear the bell ringing, solemnly and clearly, over the ploughed fields. Grey has pictured a like scene in rural England in the lines:— The curfew tolls the knell of parting day. The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea.

The ploughman homeward trods his weary way,  
And leaves the world to darkness and to me,"

giving us the quiet evening hour with the soft tinkle of the bell as the herd moves slowly homeward, while above this sound is heard the clear, calm voice of the curfew.

Then, we have old friends of an entirely different type — those that "jingle, jingle all the way" and the bells, mystic and imaginary, which "ring for the young loves, the true loves that dwell o'er the sea." To our soldier friends, still another song of the bells is familiar with a strange, weird nature which tells of the bells of a certain place which "go" or at least went "ling-a-ling for you but not for me."

Well, gentle readers of the "Mag.", we see there are bells and bells and bells, and here's just a wish to you at closing. May your wedding bells be merry and gay, your funeral bells sad and dreary, and may "those" bells go ting-a-ling-a-ling" for you, but not for me.

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## Fancy Flying

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The transcontinental flight has completed the conquest of the air, and we have ceased to regard with wonder a feat that would have startled us twenty years ago.

But the latest achievement is one of the oldest conceptions of locomotion.

According to ancient Hindu books of religion, the flying carriage was an engine of war centuries before Christ, and though aerial conquests might

be mainly flights of fancy, there must have been some attempts made to rise in the air by mechanical means, as there are carvings on the rocks of the caves of Ellora in Southern India, which depict the warrior on his flying machine.

Bishop Wilkins, who was brother-in-law to Oliver Cromwell, had ingenious ideas on the subject, which he embodied in a book on mathematics, which is



about to be republished. His most delightful suggestion is that a flying chariot might be constructed which should carry several persons, perched like the oarsmen in an old galley who each should flap huge wings.

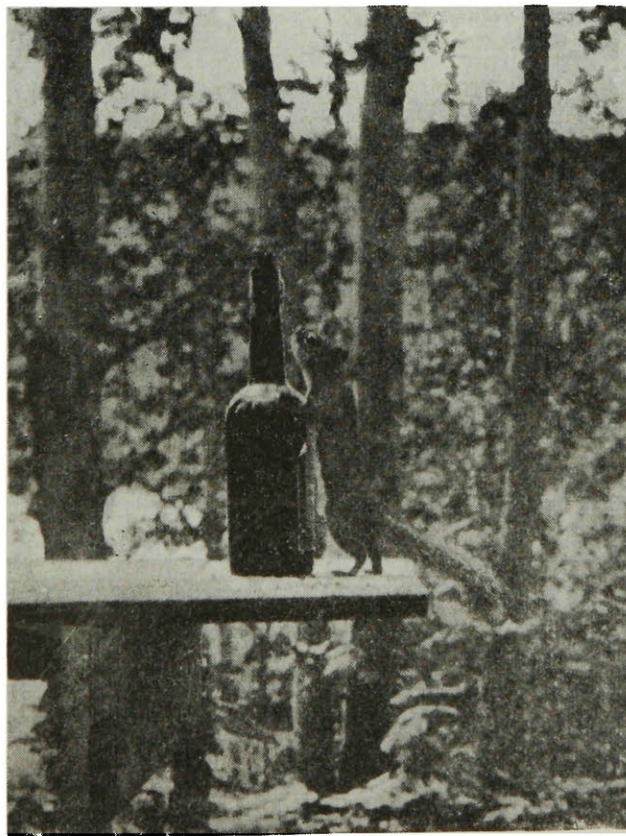
This would raise the chariot above the clouds, even beyond the earth's attraction, and from this lofty position they could watch the world go round below them. Where, in its course, the country came by into which they wanted to go, they would just descend; they would not have the burden of traveling, the earth would do that for them!

There is no evidence that the particular plan was ever tried, but we have modern suggestions equally ingenious, the latest of which was made at the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, where a

commander gave out an idea for the transport of freight by a system of towed balloons as a tug draws barges on the water. Each consignment would hang from its own bag of air, would be no weight to the tug save for the pull of the current, but what would happen in a storm is left to conjecture.

The idea tickles the fancy. Politicians may travel under their own heated air. The important gas which caused a swelling of the head may be drawn off safely for this high purpose; the choleric heat which some folk engender may be stored away carefully for future flights, and by taking a tow from a passing plane, we shall be a great step nearer the transcendental advise to "hitch our wagon to a star."

E. C. H.



The way they do it at Orion Bay, Northern Ont.



## -- Our Wider Interest --

*To the Girls in the Rural Schools in Quebec.*

My dear Girls:—

Another year with its School Fairs has gone and we start out on another year's work. For many winters Macdonald College has helped you with your work, giving demonstrations in Canning, Cake and Breadmaking and Sewing. We can all look back upon the day when we visited your own school and what a pleasant time and day we spent together. Not only did we work together but we played together and we all know how much better we worked after the play.

Girls, this year you are not going to receive very much help, perhaps not any, from us. What we want to know is how you are going to carry on? Are you going to neglect this work which we have all tried so hard to make a success, or are you one and all going to work harder than ever? We hope it will be the latter.

For many of you last September was your first School Fair, and to those girls I give all credit for the way they brought in their exhibits—well made and according to directions. With such a beginning you should not have any trouble with this

year's work, but carry on to a greater success.

Then again, for many of you last September's Fair was the third, fourth and fifth one in which you have taken a share. Some of your work was very good, and some of it showed carelessness and neglect, but let us see what you can do towards better work for the coming year. Do your very best and that is all one can do.

We want to leave a little message for all of you.

Do not forget us and we will not forget you. Remember we are always at Macdonald College to give you any help that you may require, and if you need help, do not hesitate to write to us for it. Also help one another, and by doing so you will make the School Fairs as big a success as ever.

“Help one another” the snowflakes said,

As they cuddled down in their fleecy bed,

“One of us here would not be felt,

One of us here would quickly melt,  
But I'll help you, and you help me,  
And what a splendid drift there'll be.”

Sincerely yours,

F. A. Buzzell.

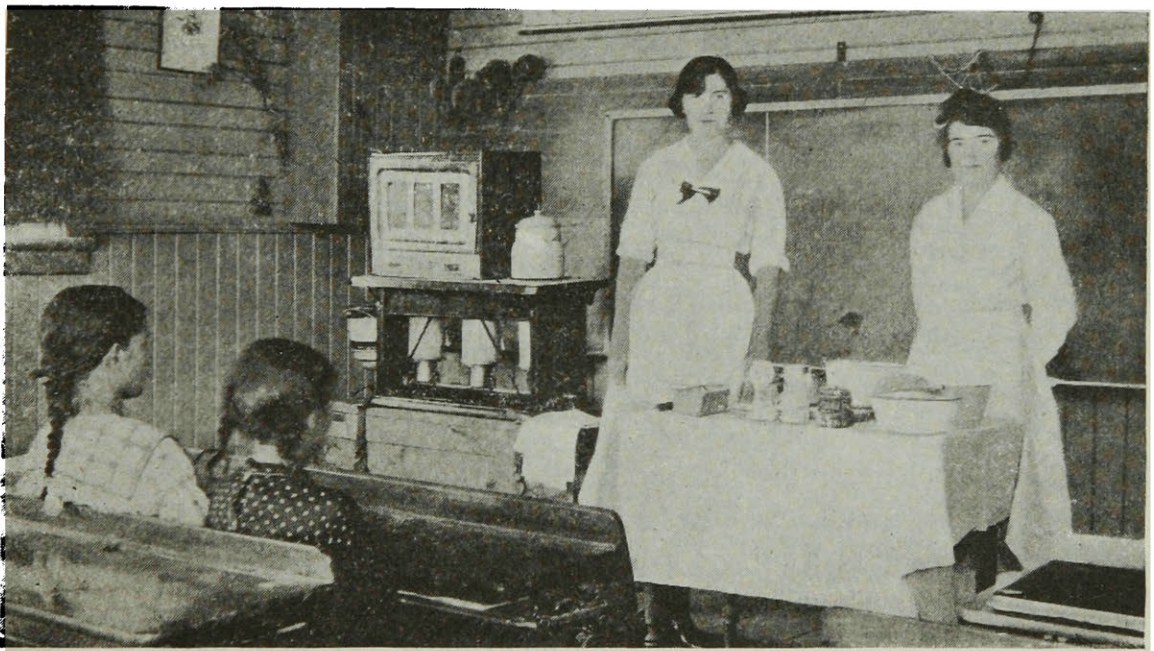
## Macdonald's Efforts in our Rural School

Boys and Girls of our Country Schools:

Do you remember the good times we had together this spring and summer when Mr. McOuat and myself and Miss Buzzell and Miss Crane visited your school? All you know about us is that we went to see you on a certain day, and perhaps you wonder what we did with ourselves the rest of the time. Now, I am going to try and tell you just what we did all summer.

Of course you all know Mr. Harold

pared quite a large list of things which we intended to tell you about. At Lacolle we tried to carry out our full programme, and how those poor youngsters did write! The older pupils were helping the younger ones to take down the notes we gave them, the teachers were helping them, some of the visitors were helping them and all the while we wrote on the blackboard and talked, so that the room looked like a big, busy hive. And when at last it was announced



Cooking and Canning Demonstration at Harrington, by Miss Buzzell and Miss Crane.

McOuat, and realize what a hard worker he is. Well, Mr. McOuat had to plan every single bit of that trip beforehand. That is, he knew before we left the college for the first time every train we had to take, just where we were to stop; had to arrange for livery at the different places, and a host of other things. So we started on our trip on May 25th, having as our first objective Lacolle. We were full of enthusiasm, and so had pre-

pared that that was all we had to say, the sigh of relief could be heard a long way off. But we did more than work that day, for at recess—a full half hour in the morning and another half hour in the afternoon—we played football and baseball as best we could. I say as best we could because Lacolle's school yard—a space about 15 yards long by 10 yards wide—was sorely taxed to provide room for a football, a baseball, two indoor base-

balls and three or four tennis balls, all of which were being used at the same time. At Lacolle, too, we had a fine picnic at dinner-time which made the day seem a little cooler. After school Mr. McOuat and I took the boys over to a pasture to try and have a game of baseball. Our intentions were good, but grass up to our knees, knolls and ditches did not make the playing field better, or give us a chance to carry out our intentions, however laudable. Now, I am describing our stay in Lacolle in such detail not because conditions there are exceptional, but because they are fairly representative of the majority of our rural schools. At Noyan, our next stop, our playground was the road; at Clarenceville Model School they have only a little rocky square in which to play; at Cowansville Academy a space about 40 yards square; and in some of the more remote rural schools no play-ground at all. And so, boys and girls, do not think that your particular school is the only one which has no adequate play ground. Your school is only one of the many in which this question of play is a crying need.

After finishing the Clarenceville district we went to Cowansville. Using Cowansville as a centre we went, on different days, to East Farnham, Dunham, Stanbridge East, and Frelighsburg. These trips meant a great deal of travelling over rough and muddy roads, and were not joy-rides by any means. But we felt repaid in many ways. For instance, at Dunham two boys who could hardly write at all walked five miles in the pouring rain to attend our lecture: at Stanbridge East another little boy came to school

to hear us in preference to staying home at his sister's wedding; (he got home in time to throw a little rice however).

Thus far our work was all in Missisquoi county, but after we had finished at Cowansville we took a long jump and went to Bishop's Crossing and Marbleton in Wolfe county. Now, you remember that big programme I spoke of early in this article. Well, by the time we reached Lachute it was getting pretty small; in fact we had reduced it to merely telling the boys and girls how to care for their plots, and how to bring their exhibits to the fair. And the places we lectured in were varied too. At Cushing we put a table on end, hung our blackboard on it and lectured to the boys in the gallery of the church. From Lachute we went to Luskville and Aylmer, near Ottawa. Wherever we went we had our long recesses and did our best to play football.

After finishing Aylmer we started on our new fairs—Wakefield, Calumet and Arundel. Mr. McOuat organized these fairs this year for the first time. At the centres heretofore mentioned we had been spending only one day, but from now on we spent two days at each centre in order to give the boys and girls the best chance possible. Wakefield was the first of these, and after that Rupert and Chelsea. At Chelsea we again made use of a disused church for our lectures to the boys. Leaving the Wakefield district we went to Calumet in Argenteuil county. At Calumet we had two good days, and from there we went to Avoca. Arrived at Avoca we unpacked our boxes as usual, leaving the lady members of our party



in the school-house with the girls while we went with the boys to the Orange hall. I blew up the football, took it outside, threw it at one of the boys and said "Kick it"; but he only looked at the thing and made no attempt to do my bidding. Perhaps you wonder why. The reason, boys and girls, was this: those boys had never seen a football before in their lives, although some of them were over sixteen years old. And this in Quebec in the twentieth century. Nor was Avoca the only place where such conditions prevailed; many other sec-

We made seats out of planks and blocks of wood and hung our blackboard roll on the wall. To get at the blackboard in order to write, we had to climb a ladder and hang on with one hand while we wrote with the other. So there we lectured to the boys for a good part of our two days. Although we were cramped for room indoors, we had a fine big field in which to play outdoors, and we made good use of it, too. Arundel, our next stop, has a fine model school which gave us ample room. Here we had some of the best football



Sports at Luskville School Fair.

tions were in a similar condition, but I have taken it merely as an example. But when we left on the second day those boys knew how to kick a football, and as a result of our visit were to that extent better men. From Avoca we went to Harrington, a beautiful fertile pocket in the Laurentians. This is a purely agricultural community and has no hall of any kind.

The school-house is excellent, but we could not lecture there at the same time as the ladies. So we were forced to use the only place available—the hay loft of Mr. Duncan Shaw's barn.

games we played all summer, the boys being "right on their toes" all the time. From Arundel we went to Weir, and here again Mr. McOuat and I had to lecture in an improvised lecture-room, this time the church horse shed being the scene of operations. Our tour was brought to an end at Lost River. Here we did not have even a shed in which to lecture while the ladies were in the school, so we talked to the boys outside and gave them practical demonstrations in the fields. Thus ended the first part of our summer's work—the lec-

ture tour. I have merely given you an outline of it because space does not permit of more.

On July 24th, having finished the lectures and demonstrations, we returned to the college. Mr. J. H. McOuat, Mr. J. E. McOuat, and myself at once set out to judge plots. We divided the territory evenly among us. Mr. J. H. McOuat judged the plots in Wakefield, Calumet and Arundel; Mr. J. E. McOuat those in Lachute, Aylmer, and Luskville fairs; while I had Clarenceville, Dunham, and Bishop's Crossing fairs to judge. The experience gained in this work is invaluable, many and varied being the types encountered. On enquiring where John's potato plot could be found the answer may be "Just over beyond the hay-field". Now, "beyond the hay-field" may mean an acre or a mile, but whichever it is the distance must be covered and the plot judged. We attached a certain number of plots to each day; but when the Ford we hired had a couple of blow-outs in one morning or refused to go up a hill as mine did one day, our calculations were somewhat thrown out. However, the plots were all judged by August 27th and then we returned to the college to prepare for the big event of the year for the children concerned, the culmination of all our efforts—the School Fairs.

Our first School Fair for this year was held at Lachute on September 4th. Lachute School Fair has always been good, but this year's fair surpassed any previously held. Mr. A. H. Walker of Macdonald College, who judged the horticultural exhibits, also judged this year at the Toronto Exhibition. After the judging had been completed Mr. Walker stated that the

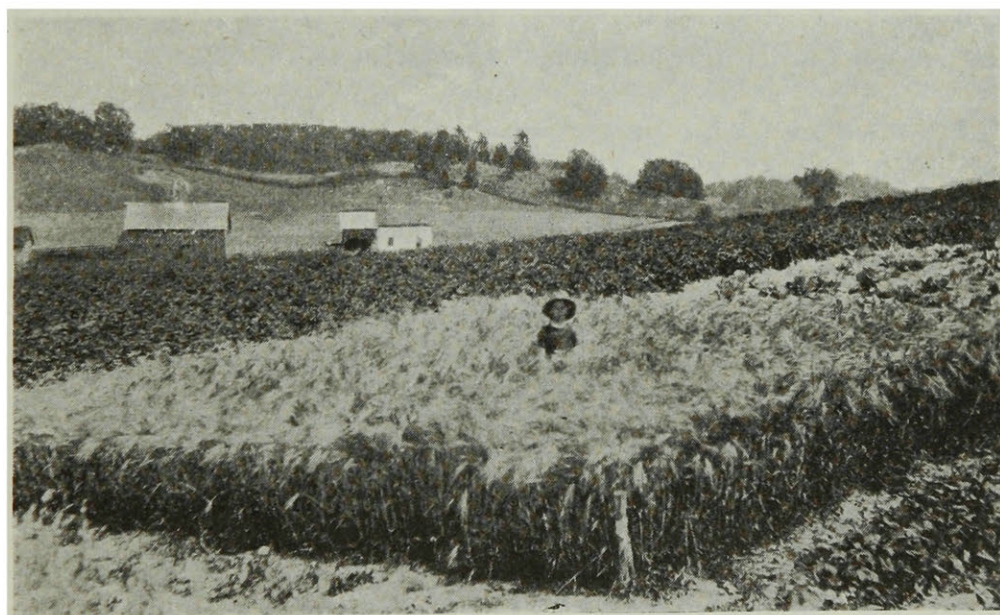
exhibits of potatoes at the Lachute School Fair equalled those at the Toronto Exhibition. Prof. Summerby, also of Macdonald College, who had been judging at the Sherbrooke Fair before going to judge the cereals at the Lachute School Fair, said that the exhibits of potatoes were far ahead of any he had seen at the Sherbrooke Fair this year. So the boys and girls of Lachute School Fair have something to be proud of. I mention these facts to show of what value the School Fair work has been. Of course, you boys and girls know just what we did on the day of the Fair. But before you came we had to set up all those tables and cover them with paper; after you left we had to take them down again and straighten things out in general. You remember how you were given your entry ticket when you brought in your exhibits, and when these were taken inside they were arranged by those in charge of the various sections. Then, when the exhibits were all in place, you remember the football game we had. Many were the kicks that went wild that day! Then we had dinner. After dinner, you will recall, we held our programme of sports: racing, jumping, throwing the baseball, etc., for everybody from the little tots 6 years old to the old "grey-beards". We certainly enjoyed ourselves, did we not? After the sports everyone went back to the hall to learn what prizes they had won. And when the decisions of the judges had been learned, everybody—young and old—assembled to hear the talks of criticism and help given by the judges. In the exhibits at the fairs we saw the results of our lectures and demonstrations, for the exhibits were of a much



higher order, more uniform, better selected, and on the whole much better than at former fairs.

From Lachute we went to Luskville, where we held our fair on Sept. 5th. One of the illustrations in this article shows the boys playing football at this fair: another, the prize-winning plot of barley in the Wakefield fair, with its owner standing proudly in the centre. From Luskville we went to Wakefield and held our fair on the 7th. The weather turned very wet on the 7th., but that did not deter the people from coming,

is small, they make up in enthusiasm what they lack in numbers. Clarenceville Fair was held on the 14th., and from there we went to Calumet, one of our new fairs. The enthusiasm shown at this fair is exemplified by one family who were up at 3 o'clock on the morning of the fair, and were on the road by 5, arriving in Calumet at 9 o'clock. They had a long, long distance to drive, but distance and even the rain which fell heavily on that day could not prevent them from coming. Such is the spirit that makes this wonderful work worth while. Our



First Prize Barley Plot in Wakefield School Fair.

some travelling the distance of 17 miles to be at the fair. Nor did the drizzle prevent us running off our full programme of sports. Our next fair was Aylmer, on the 8th. From Aylmer our next journey took us to Dunham, our second biggest fair, which was held on September 10th. The weather man again tried to discomfit us here, and succeeded in breaking up the sports when we were only half through. At Bishop's Crossing, on the 11th., we held a very successful fair. Although the number of children taking part in this fair

last fair was at Arundel on the 17th. The weather was very cold, wet and disagreeable in the early morning of the 17th., but still the people came. It cleared up in the afternoon and so we were able to carry on our sports as usual. Here again occurred an incident worth recording. One little boy had to come a distance of 6 miles to the fair. None of the horses could be spared that day, nor could he find anyone else going. So he just put his sheaf of wheat on his shoulder and walked all that distance. He was supposed to bring a gallon of threshed

grain from his plot; but as this was too heavy for him to carry he brought only one pound. Are such boys as that not worth helping on? Just at present Mr. McOuat is visiting every school in which we worked and paying the prizes won at the different fairs. This visit gives any child an opportunity to make a complaint about the awards (if he so desires), and enables Mr. McOuat to set at rest their doubts and give advice for the coming year.

Such then, boys and girls, is a brief sketch of our work this summer. If I have been able to give you some idea of its scope and importance,

my object has been accomplished: and I know that you agree with me when I say that Macdonald's efforts in our rural schools are well worth while.

—M. MacLennan.

(Ed. Note: *The foregoing is a graphic description of life in so many of our rural schools. We hope it will bring to many readers the realization of the short comings of our rural schools and the hardships the children have to put up with; and install in some few, at least, a determination to remain in the rural community and continue to lead the way to a new era by helping the children to help themselves*).

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## Life at Macdonald

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### Boys and Girls:

Have you ever built castles in the air? As you see this magazine and read the articles in it and look at the pictures, you wonder what Macdonald College is like, and so you weave about it the fanciful ideals of your imagination.

Curious as it may seem, Macdonald College had its origin in a dream. Dr. James Robertson was the dreamer, Macdonald College his dream. Dr. Robertson knew the needs of rural Quebec, and he saw in his mind's eye as a means for helping those needs, an institution in which young men and young women would be trained to deal with these needs. But he did not rest satisfied merely with dreaming. He interested in his project the late Sir William MacDonald, with the result that Sir William built this college at tremendous expense, and

also gave it sufficient money to pay its expenses for some time. Thus Macdonald College was founded primarily to help those who live in the rural sections of our province. This being the case it should be an object of greater interest to you than it at present is. This interest some of you have; and some, I know, are looking forward to coming here some day. So, if I can give form to your imaginings, and give you an idea of Macdonald College as it is, the service will be well rendered. What I write in this article bears more directly on the country boys, but it holds equally true for girls, on the whole.

Now, let us take a walk out to the campus. On the football field we see two lots of men lined up one yard from each other. One player calls out a lot of numbers "6, 32, 8, 53, Hike". The ball appears from some-

where, is seized by another player and disappears amid a mass of arms, legs, heads and all the other parts that go to make up the human body. What are they doing, you ask? They are playing rugby and thereby adding strength to their bodies and courage to their characters. For rugby is a wonderful game, boys, than which there is none better to develop man's courage. It is the game we play here in the Fall, and everybody has a chance to get into it. Passing around the end of a building made of light brown bricks we come on a group of girls playing tennis. Others are strolling around, looking for weeds (perhaps). If we look across the girl's campus we see the fields where the horticulture department is growing strawberries, raspberries, asparagus, onions, sweet corn, etc., etc. Immediately to our left is the greenhouse where Mr. Walker whom many of you know, works among his flowers and vegetables. But what is all the yelling about that comes from the campus? Come on; let's see what is doing. Oh, yes, Macdonald has the ball within a few feet of their opponents' goal line. "8, 15, 46, 3," goes the signal, back comes the heaviest man on the team, he is given the ball and over he goes for a touchdown.

"Ding-dong! Ding-dong!" I am awakened from sleep and dreams of wonderful eats by that never-failing rising bell. Reluctantly I rise, and sleepily take my way down to the basement for a good "shower" and a swim. "That's the stuff to give 'em" as the old soldier says; it certainly wakes a fellow up and makes that breakfast more inviting. The faithful few early risers amble over

to the dining-room in the girls' residence. Arrived there it is necessary to wait for periods varying in length from a few to many minutes, during which time the rest of the "troops" have arrived. But when at last the breakfast bell rings at 7.30 we troop in and take our places at the tables—4 boys and 8 girls at each table. Some of the girls are dressed in uniforms of wonderful cloth made in green and white stripes (not prison stripes): they belong to the School of Household Science. Ask the first one you meet what they learn; I confess I do not know. But rumor has it that they learn to cook, sew, manage institutions, etc. Others of the girls are dressed in uniforms of a deep blue, surmounted by an Eton collar of white. They, boys and girls, are the ones who learn here the tricks and dodges with which to torture you when they graduate. As for the men, the early riser is dressed in collar and tie; while he who stays in bed till 7:25 is invariably clad in a pull-over sweater beneath his coat. You know what the hum of a saw-mill is like? Well, the buzz in a mill is not much louder than the buzz in Macdonald College dining-room. Everybody talks and eats, eats and talks. And it all goes to knock the rough edges and corners off a fellow's character.

At 8:30 lectures have commenced for the day. Some of the subjects are very interesting and are presented in an interesting manner; while other subjects we would willingly consign to oblivion. But the information is here, and it rests with ourselves to lay hold on it and make it our own. For, after all, the deciding factor in a man's education is himself. He can obtain



a vast store of knowledge from a college course, or he can waste his time and secure nothing. Here we are taught every phase of farming, and the college does its best to turn out men who will be leaders in the days to come.

It is now the first lecture after dinner. The professor is pouring forth an effusion worthy of Demosthenes, that famed orator of old. I look around the class-room. Horrors! can it be possible? Yes, it is possible, even true—half the class is either asleep or succumbing to the gentle persuasions of that subtle goddess, sleep. But why should it be so? Ah, gentle reader, we had for dinner today that most soothing of all foods—"sleepy pudding". This remarkable concoction is peculiarly a product of the Macdonald dining department. Its composition no chemist can determine; its persistent appearance no nine-lived cat can equal; its sleepiness no student can withstand. But happily not all our food is composed of "sleepy pudding".

You all know how tired you feel after a hard day's work. You also know how much you desire to get away from the monotony of the same work day after day. At such times what you want is recreation—a change. Those in charge of Macdonald here are well aware of this fact, and so we have one night a week, called "Free night", in which we can forget about studies and work, and enjoy ourselves. Free night is practically always Saturday night, and the

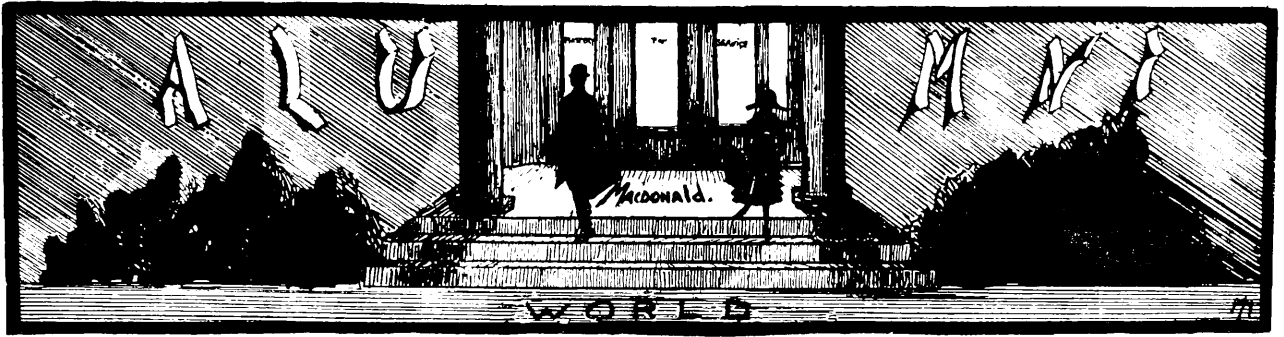
form taken by the recreation is an entertainment in the girls' gymnasium. Dancing forms an important feature of this entertainment, so everyone has an opportunity of enjoying himself or herself. These "Free nights" are an important factor in the rounding-off which Macdonald gives to those who are its students. "Going to the girls' gym?" I asked a fellow the other week. "Sure; you bet I don't miss that". He looked rather glum the following day, so I asked "Did you have a good time at the dance last night?" "Oh, so-so." I understood. There had been a deputation out from McGill that night. Moral: it does not always pay to have a too-popular girl.

It is now winter. We cannot play rugby any more this year: it has not frozen sufficiently hard to make our rink. But we can still indulge in games for we have our gymnasium where we play basketball and indoor baseball. We also have our swimming tank in which the aquatic enthusiasts can exercise at will. Later on we will have our rink and then skating will be the order every night from 6:30 till 8.

And so, in a very imperfect way I have tried to picture to you a few scenes from the life at Macdonald College. But Macdonald cannot be made to live on paper. It is unique. It is grand. Boys and girls, how would you like to take a course at Macdonald?

M. MacLennan.

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## Agriculture Undergraduates

To Hume Grisdale, of Class '23, the student body extend their sympathy in the recent loss of his mother, Mrs. J. H. Grisdale, of Ottawa, Ont.

F. Tremblay, '23, who entered the second year last fall, left on November 19 to undertake work with some engineers in forestry. He hopes, however, to continue his course next year.

F. Bouchard, formerly of Janquiere, Que., also left the second year to go into practical farming in the Eastern Townships. We wish him the best of luck.

W. E. F. Millichamp, '20, is now feeling pretty fit and is taking vocational training in Montreal in the shape of a course in book-keeping and commercial law.

Benny Bourne, '19, who took two years at Macdonald, and chased bugs for the Biology Department in the summer, completed his agricultural training at Syracuse, N.Y., and left this "beastly cold climate" for Barbadoes where he is now assistant superintendent of Agriculture.

T. G. Lefebvre, '22, is now farming with George Boyce, '16, at Atholston, Que. Class '22 were sorry to lose one of their good students, but wish him all success in his undertaking.

Another Aggie to go "back to the

land" is J. B. Smith, of '21. Our baseball team is much handicapped without Smithy to do the twirling. No doubt he is holding up his record in New Glasgow, and perhaps he is teaching the natives to box!

S. L. Dewey, '20, is amid the dazzling lights of New York. To be exact, he is on 70, 11th St. Judging from his location, he cannot be doing much practical agriculture.

The call of the footlights has been heard by an agricultural student. We understood that Hec Scharfe, '22, has left the field of agriculture and is in a wild western town running a movie show for the amusement of the cowboys.

Mr. Philip D. Ross-Ross, '21, is applying science to agriculture at a farm at Cavan, Ont. When last heard from he was patiently waiting for his McGill annual. The committee in charge of the distribution of the annual beg to tell him the glad news that it is wrapped up, and the delay is being caused by the lack of binding cord.

"Go west, young man, go west." W. G. Patterson, '22, did go, and is now ranching at Morden, Manitoba. His old friends would like a snap of him on his bucking broncho.

Dan Gruer, '17, is now a veterinary

surgeon at Ormstown, Que., after taking a year's course at a veterinary college.

Billy Woodward, '19, Abe Pesner, '20, Nat Kutzman, '19, Sammy Tilden, '18, and Maurice Singer, '19, all came out to play the Macdonald team in basketball on Saturday, November 27. They showed their old fitness by winning the game, although by a narrow margin. Apart from Nat Kutzman, all have entered the commercial world. Nat professes to be employed at medical studies till 2 a.m. every day, as he is now in third year medicine at McGill. Billy is still an electrician. Abe is in the slaughter-house business. Sammy has a shoe-repairing establishment, and Maurice is in business with his father.

We received a very interesting letter from Cliff Crang during the latter part of November. He writes, "I am at present working in the Animal Husbandry Department of the University of Alber-

ta. I am very much impressed with the west; of course this is an exceptional winter, last year snow began to fall on the eighth of October; now it is the twenty-fourth of November and no snow has arrived yet. I went through to the coast for the summer, spending six weeks in Vancouver and visiting the famous Okanagan Valley. The latter did not reach my expectations, as it looked dried up except in irrigated portions, and many days the tempera-

Charlie Boyce, '19, is now advertising agent for the live-stock branch of the "Farm and Dairy," having replaced W. E. H. Hodgins, '17. The latter has returned to Shawville, where he is in the produce business.

We regret that in the last issue of the magazine a slight typographical error occurred in the account of the wedding of Miss Muriel Boulden and Mr. J. Hamilton, where the word "rug" was substituted for "ring."

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## Teacher's Alumni

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Miss Maud Barnes, of Class 1919-20, is teaching in Lorne School, Montreal.

Miss Norah Shanks, a last year's graduate, is teaching in Roslyn School, Westmount.

Miss Grace Bain, who graduated in June, 1920, is teaching in Argyle School, Westmount.

Miss May Derrick is teaching in Hamilton Street School, Montreal. Miss Derrick spent the year 1918-19 at Macdonald.

Miss Dorothy Swift is teaching in Earl Gray School, Montreal. Miss Swift was a graduate of the Model Class of 1918-19.

Miss Elsie Morgan and Miss Dor-

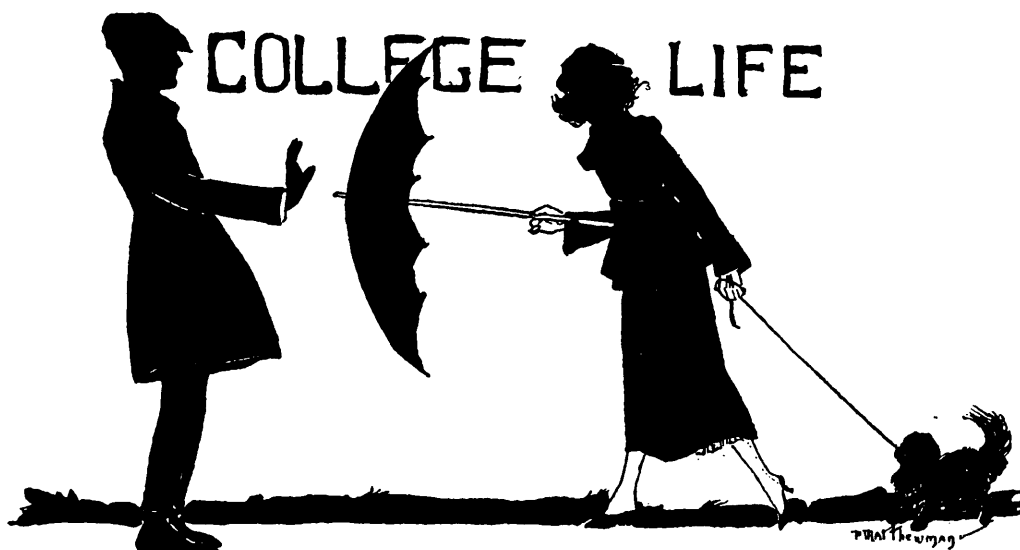
othy Kilgour, of the Model Class 1918-19, are teaching in William Dawson School, Montreal.

Miss Marjorie Godfrey is teaching in Edward VII School, Montreal. Miss Godfrey is one of last year's graduates.

Miss Evelyn Allen is teaching in Strathearn School, Montreal. Miss Allen is an old Mac student and was here in the year 1918-19.

Miss Annie Saunders, of Westmount, who was a graduate of the year 1917-18, is teaching in Prince Albert School, Montreal.

Miss Jean Campbell and Miss Polly Hammond, of Lachute, of the last year's Model Class, are teaching in Montreal.



### *THE FIRST DANCE OF THE YEAR.*

On Friday evening, Nov. the 12th, the girls' gymnasium was the scene of much gaiety. On that evening was held one of the three big social events of the college year, a dance given by the girls.

Truly, the bare gymnasium was a changed place. Dressed in its best "party" clothes of pennants and flags, with carefully dimmed lights, it was a fitting background for the dancers. Nor was the quadrangle outside forgotten. In the centre of this was a dais of ferns and foliage, around which were placed chairs; while to one side was a rug (a strange sight in that part of the building). More chairs and cushions, nearby, completed the decorations.

At about a quarter to nine the guests began to arrive. They were received by Miss Jameson, Miss Naismith, and Professor Lochhead. As well as the college students, there were present members of the Faculty, and a number of McGill Students who had received invitations.

The music was supplied by the Novelty Jazz Band, and the dancing was very enjoyable. There were twenty dances, a supper extra and two

other extras. Supper was served about eleven o'clock, and after an hour or so more dancing, the orchestra commenced the old, familiar "God Save the King," and everyone realized that the dance had really come to an end.

Then, and only then did people begin to realize that they were tired. Nevertheless, it was with much regret that they left the gymnasium, and many a person, in leaving, was heard to remark that it had been the nicest dance they had attended for a long time.

To those who were responsible for the arrangements much credit is due, as the dance was wholly a success and was enjoyed by all.

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### *THE ELOCUTIONARY CONTEST.*

Great success attended the efforts of the Literary and Debating Society in connection with the annual Elocutionary Contest which was held in the Assembly Hall on the evening of November 17th. The several classes in the three schools were with a few exceptions, all represented on the platform and the speakers are to be congratulated both on the choice of their selections and the manner in which they were delivered.

The contestants representing the



women students, named in the order of their appearance on the platform were Miss B. Chambers, of the School of Household Science; Miss J. Goldstein, of the School for Teachers; Miss B. Leggat, of the School of Household Science, and Miss Estelle Vessot, of the School for Teachers.

Those from the other side of the campus were Mr. P. M. Daly, of the

by Miss Clarke. Dr. Brunt, chairman of the judges, on being called upon to announce the results of the contest, took the opportunity of congratulating all the speakers, and stated that it had been the unanimous decision of the judges that in the women's contest the first prize should be awarded to Miss Leggat, the second to Miss Goldstein, and the third to Miss Chambers, while



“Lit.” Society Executive.

fourth year, Mr. C. Skinner, of the third year; Messrs. Perron and Anderson, of the second year, and Mr. Hobart, of the first year in Agriculture.

Immediately after the contest and during the interval allotted to the judges to make their final decision, the audience was favored with a piano solo

in the men's contest Mr. Perron should be the winner of the first prize, and Messrs. Anderson and Daly the winners of the second and third respectively.

The distribution of the prizes by Miss Philp, followed by the singing of the College songs and the National Anthem, brought the meeting to a close.



*McGILL-MACDONALD DEBATE.*

A debate for the purpose of providing practice for the McGill Inter-Collegiate debating team was staged in the Assembly Hall at a special meeting of the Literary and Debating Society on Saturday evening, November 27th. The McGill team was opposed on the platform by Messrs. A. R. Milne and G. D. Matthews, representing Macdonald College.

The evening's programme commenced with an organ selection by Mr. Musgrove, which was immediately followed by the debate. The subject at issue was: "Resolved: That a policy of free trade in Canada would be more beneficial to Canadian prosperity than the present protectionist tariff."

The affirmative was upheld by Messrs. A. R. Milne and G. D. Matthews, and the negative by Messrs. Dillon and Perrault of McGill.

The speakers for the affirmative based their arguments on the fact that Free Trade would tend to reduce the number of uneconomical industries in Canada and develop those of an economical nature. A comparison was made between conditions in Canada at the present day and as they were in the days when Free Trade was in existence.

But the McGill debaters took an entirely different view of the situation. They were convinced that Free Trade would be disastrous to a country such as Canada which had not yet all its natural resources developed. The abolition of the present tariff, they declared, would seriously affect the industries upon which the prosperity of Canada depended.

Dr. Lynde, in announcing the decision of the judges, which resulted in a victory for the affirmative, expressed

the hopes that debates of a similar kind would be encouraged in the future, in that they would tend to bring the College into closer touch with the University than it is at present.

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*SENIOR-JUNIOR DEBATE.*

The series of inter-class debates in the School of Agriculture, for this year, had an encouraging start with the Senior-Junior Debate on Dec. 13th. This debate, if not the best that has ever been staged at the College, was as interesting as any other similar debate in the past.

The subject at issue was, "Resolved: That the Government should control universities in Canada," the affirmative being upheld by Messrs. E. D. McGreer and J. W. Graham of the third year, and the negative by the fourth year team, consisting of Messrs. C. J. Watson and A. R. Milne.

The speakers for the affirmative pleaded their case on the grounds that the logical trend of education was towards Government control of Universities, that the Board of Governors and mode of selecting principals would be more efficient, that there would be more correlation between the High Schools and Universities, and that the universities would be in better financial condition, were all the higher educational institutions under Government control. But the other side argued that the system of Government control would be subject to the most pernicious political abuse, that it would impair efficiency and that it would hinder world progress.

During the deliberations of the judges W. F. Chipman, K.C., Lt.-Col. G. Barclay and the Hon. A. K. Huggesson, the audience was favoured with two piano

selections by Mr. Unwin and two violin duets by the Misses Code and Parke. The Chairman of the judges, W. F. Chipman, K.C., on being called on to announce the result of the debate, took the opportunity of congratulating the speakers of the evening for the very excellent manner in which the debate had been conducted, and said that in the opinion of the judges the negative had secured the victory.

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#### *MR. TOM MOORE'S ADDRESS.*

The students of all three schools of the College are greatly indebted to the Macdonald College Club for the invitation extended to them to attend the club's meeting on the evening of Nov. 23rd, when the chief item on the programme was an address by Mr. Tom Moore, the President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

Professor R. Summerby, President of the Club, opened the meeting with a few words of welcome to the guests and gave an outline of the objects for which the Club had been organized.

A musical programme consisting of an organ selection by Mr. Musgrove and a song by Mrs. Powter preceded the address by Mr. Moore, who spoke for over an hour on "Labour and the Peace Treaty." The speaker stated that Labour Union existed for the purpose of correcting injustice, and in this regard had something in common with war. He continued by showing that throughout the Great War the attitude adopted by Labour Union in the allied countries was not antagonistic to the war policies of these countries.

The labour conferences held from time to time were not called for the purpose of interfering in any way with the conduction of the war, but to prepare

for the peace that was to follow by finding ways and means for ensuring the betterment of labour condition when hostilities should cease. At the signing of the Armistice, it was decided that the wishes of the workers were to be considered, and to this end a special section dealing with labour problems was inserted in the Peace Treaty. According to the clauses in this section labour was no more to be regarded simply as a commodity, the right of the workers to organize was to be recognized, the employed should be paid a wage sufficient to allow them to maintain a reasonable standard of life, the adoption of an eight hour working day and a twenty-four hours' rest per week demanded, child labour should be abolished, and women should be paid at the same rate as men for the same amount of work done.

The speaker discussed each clause at some length, and explained to his audience the extent to which workers in all parts of the world would be benefited by their being put into practice. He was firmly convinced that only by the amelioration of labour conditions could the great industrial problems of the world be finally solved.

A second organ selection by Mr. Musgrove, who was heartily "encored" was a fitting termination of this very enjoyable and instructive evening's programme.

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#### *Y. M. C. A. NOTES.*

The Y. M. C. A. continues to hold a meeting in the men's music room every Sunday morning at each of which we have obtained the services of a speaker from Montreal or elsewhere, or from among the members of the College staff. Since our last issue there have been two such meetings, when the addresses were

delivered by Mr. John T. Brown, of Montreal, and by Dr. C. J. Lynde, respectively. The first named gentleman spoke on "The Great Need of the Present Hour," while the subject of Dr. Lynde's talk was our relations to the girl students, to our fellow students in this residence and to our studies during our college life.

In accordance with the Y. M. C. A. programme drawn up at the commencement of the session, a "sing-song" was held in the Assembly Hall on Sunday evening, November 14th, at which both the women and men students were present. The programme consisted of the singing of hymns, a violin solo by Miss Code, and two organ selections by Mr. Musgrove.

The Sunday evening "sing-songs" still continue to be popular, and it is apparently the wish of the majority of the students that they be conducted as often as possible.

It was decided that the Bible study classes, which were very popular last year, should be continued this winter, and to this end Mr. McKay, the secretary of the McGill Y. M. C. A., was invited to the College on Thursday evening, November 18th, when he met some of the students interested in this form of study. As a result of the meeting, Messrs. Hockey, Buchanan, Amaron and Horsey, agreed to undertake the leaderships of four groups respectively. The several groups are to be organized as soon as possible and will meet for Bible study once a week.

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#### Y.M.C.A. "SING-SONG."

The Y. M. C. A. "sing-song" on Sunday evening, Dec. 12th, the second for this term, was a complete success from the standpoints of both the large at-

tendance of students and the excellent programme. Every-one present entered into the spirit of the occasion, if this conclusion may be drawn from the volume of sound that arose from the auditorium of the hall during the singing of each hymn.

In addition to the hymns, the programme consisted of violin, piano and vocal solos and duets, and selections by both the College choir and orchestra.

The President of the Y. M. C. A., Mr. F. Hockey, is to be congratulated on the great success of the meeting.

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#### THE MACDONALD COLLEGE ORCHESTRA.

Not the least among the musical activities around Macdonald is the College Orchestra, in the way of providing both entertainment for those who hear it and instruction for those who play in it. Those who heard it at the concert on November 3rd evidently appreciated it very much, judging by the enthusiastic applause with which it was received; they will doubtless be glad to hear that it is at present working hard on some more very enjoyable music (both "high-brow" and popular) in anticipation of the next time it is called upon to perform.

Aside from the enjoyment it gives to those who hear it, it renders good service in helping to keep those who play in it in touch with good music. In the free-and-easy way of college life, students who were perhaps accustomed to taking music lessons and practising regularly, are apt to let good music "go hang" and devote their musical moments to keeping up with the latest syncopated jazz. Well, jazz has its place (I know every time I hear something particularly new and jazzy my feet get nervous and won't stay still),

but good music has its place also, and the College Orchestra is doing excellent work both in keeping its members in touch with, and in teaching the rest of the students to appreciate, good music.

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### McGILL MANDOLIN CLUB CONCERT.

One of the rarest of musical treats which Macdonald students have been given took place Wednesday evening, December 1st, in the Assembly Hall. The McGill Mandolin Club appeared to be in their element and gave audible proof of it in the seven select numbers which they rendered.

The Club is an organization which can no doubt dispense some of the liveliest modern jazz to the taste of the most critical. Likewise their rendition of the old favorites was equally as well executed. Everyone agreed that the members who were present were all artists of no mean degree. We were sorry that Mr. McLaren, who was to take part also, could not be present to enable another number to be given.

One noticeable feature of the evening was the fact that all the front seats were occupied, quite in contrast to many assemblies held heretofore.

We hope that Macdonald may be fortunate enough to be again favored by a similar programme at some future date.

—R. W.

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### MUSICAL SOCIETY.

In past years all student musical activity at Macdonald has been under the direction of the College Literary and Debating Society. This meant extra work for the executive of the College Lit. The fact that these officers already had their hands full with their other duties did not tend to much mu-

sical effort on their part. It is remarkable that such good results have hitherto been obtained.

Bearing this in mind the musical element in the college this year determined to organize independently of the Lit. To this end they have formed a Glee Club, through the agency of which it is hoped the musical part of college life will receive a fresh stimulus, and that this work will receive the attention which is its due. A society will, it is hoped, be formed to include the members of the College Glee Club, the College Orchestra and the College Choir.

The officers elected at a meeting of the Glee Club, on November 16th, are:—

President.—L. G. Saunders.

Vice-President—Miss J. Galbraith.

Secretary.—Miss Helen Brown.

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### THE HORTICULTURAL CLUB.

On November 19th, the members of the third and fourth years horticultural options and the staff of the Horticultural Department were royally entertained when they met at the home of Professor Bunting for the purpose of forming a horticultural club. In years gone by the College used to boast of such a club but during the lean years of the war it became obsolete.

The first duty of the meeting was to elect officers. The following were elected:

Hon. Pres.—Prof. Bunting.

Hon. Vice-Pres.—Mr. W. J. Tawse.

President.—P. M. Daly.

Vice-President.—J. D. Sutherland.

Sec.-Treas.—J. W. Scannell.

The usual organization proceedings then followed. It was agreed to meet every second week, as far as possible, throughout the year. Mr. Scannell then gave a short talk on the work being



carried on at the Ontario Government Horticultural Experiment Station at Vineland. Refreshments were then served to which we all did justice. After this important item musical entertainment was provided by Mrs. Bunting, Miss MacAloney, and Messrs. Daly, Buchanan and Laurie.

This first meeting was a wonderful success and we are all looking forward to having many such meetings this year. The Club intends getting a number of prominent men in its Horticultural circles to give addresses during the winter. When special speakers are obtained, invitations to attend the meeting will be given to those interested.

—J. W. S.

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### *CERCLE FRANÇAIS.*

Carry on! Carry on! This is what the members of the Cercle Français must do in order to retain the success it has achieved in former years. In re-organizing the Cercle Français it is difficult to obtain membership, but why should this be so? Because one cannot speak French fluently suggests the best motive for joining this society instead of otherwise. It is at these meetings that one can get an opportunity to apply his knowledge; it is at these meetings that one can add to his knowledge and learn to appreciate the beauty of the language. Not only does the "Cercle" provide for learning but also for social entertainment. The "Cercle Français" has already held one successful séance and hopes to hold many more during the college year.

—Jennie Segall.

### *MEN STUDENTS' SMOKER.*

As a means of extending a fitting welcome to the members of the fourth year in the Animal Husbandry option, and especially to those who comprised the judging team, on their return from the judging competition at Chicago, a smoker was held in the men's gymnasium on the evening of Dec. 8th.

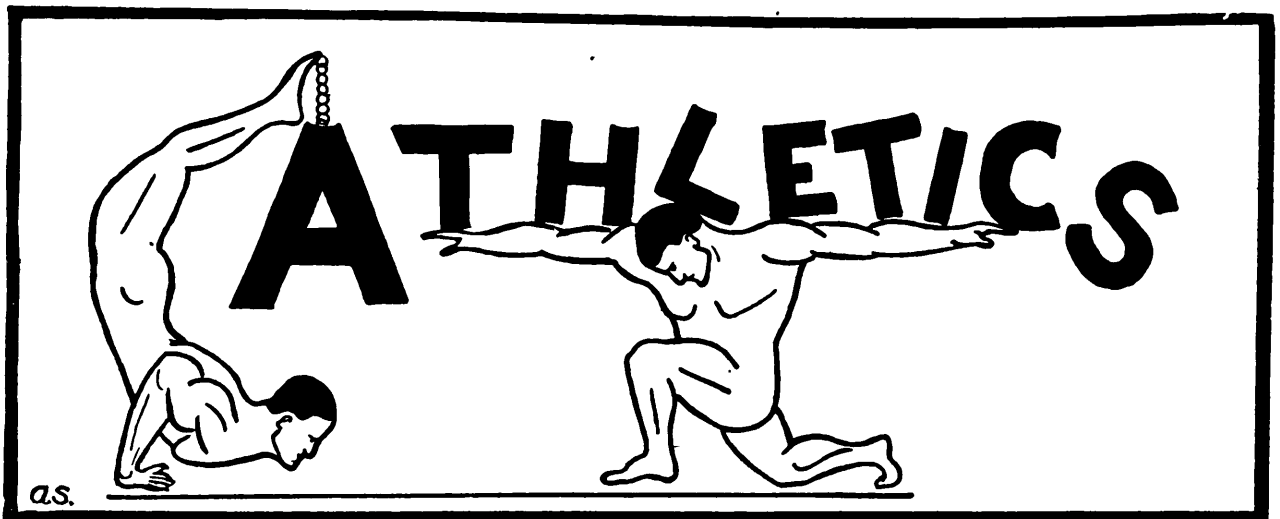
The guests on this occasion were Dr. Harrison, Professor Barton, Mr. L. C. McOuat, and the other members of the staff in Residence, as well as all the fourth year students in the Animal Husbandry Option.

The programme consisted of three boxing bouts, selections from the students' orchestra, a piano selection by Mr. Unwin, a song by Mr. Cliche and a song by Mr. S. R. N. Hodgins, accompanied on the piano by Mr. C. Amaron.

During an interval in the proceedings, refreshments were served and a toast to the judging team was proposed by Mr. J. W. Graham. Mr. A. W. Peterson responded. A short address of welcome to Professor Barton, Mr. L. C. McOuat and the students in the Animal Option was delivered by Mr. A. R. Milne. This was followed by addresses from Dr. Harrison, Professor Barton and Mr. L. C. McOuat.

Three hearty cheers for the judging team, the College yell and the singing of the National Anthem brought the programme to an end towards midnight.

The unqualified success of this smoker was in no small measure due to the untiring efforts of Mr. F. Chauvin, the chairman, and his entertainment committee, in making all necessary arrangements.



Owing to the short time which has elapsed since the last issue of the magazine comparatively little has happened in college athletics. It has been a period of preparation for the winter season in both basketball and baseball. In basketball two exhibition games have been played, the first with the Staff, and the second with the Old Boys. In both games the College showed up well and the prospects are good for the League game this winter. The College will have two teams in the Montreal City and District League, the one in the Intermediate "A" section and the other in Junior "B" series. Plenty of basketball is thus assured. It is distinctly the duty of everyone who can play basketball to turn out for these teams, as the schedules are heavy and large squads will be necessary. The baseball league has not yet been organized but several college practices have been held.

The interclass series will have commenced by the time the magazine reaches the reader. A closely competed series is assured. The boxing, wrestling and gymnasium classes have continued, and everyone interested is earnestly requested to turn out. It is a fine branch of athletics and should be encouraged to the utmost.

#### College, 53. — Staff, 15.

This game on Saturday, November twenty, marked the opening of the basketball season at Macdonald College, for 1920-1921.

The game started off with a snap which was kept up throughout, particularly by the College team. Our boys soon demonstrated their superiority. In less than a minute after the game had started, Heslop scored for the College, and he was soon followed by Winter and McLennan. In fact our boys seemed to have the location of the basket pretty well fixed in their minds, because nearly every time they shot, they scored.

At this stage of the game the College team were playing a snappy game and good combination and shooting featured.

Before the end of the first period the Staff team slowed down, showing lack of condition and the practice to keep up the pace set by the College team.

The score increased rapidly and at the end of the first period was 27-9 in favor of the College.

The second period commenced with a few changes on the staff's line-up. These changes did not better things, however. Compared with the first period it was slightly slower. Consider-

ing that it was the first game of the season, it was a fair exhibition. The final score was 53-15. Line-up:

College.—Winter, Heslop, McLennan, Sutherland, Major, Bowen, Richardson.

Staff.—Amaron, Hodgins, Hyndman, H. McOuat, Hamilton.

### Old Boys- 32. — College, 31.

The second game of the season was played on Nov. 27th. with the Old Boys. It was fast, snappy and anybody's game right up to the last minute. The Old Boys showed surprisingly good form in view of the fact that several of them had been out of the game for some time. In the matter of combination there was little to choose between the teams but the Old Boys seemed to be able to locate the basket more frequently, especially in the second half. The College team were rather weak on this point. Pesner showed his old speed and had an uncanny ability to drop in the baskets from almost any part of the floor. Hyndman and Aird backed him up well. C. Skinner and Heslop did most of the scoring for the College, and the defence held the Old Boys forwards down well. At half time the score was 19-14 for the College; both teams changed their line up frequently but the changes the Old Boys made were more effective. The final score stood 32-31 for the Old Boys.

Old Boys. — Pesner, Tilden, Woodward, S. Skinner, Hyndman, Aird, Singer.

College. — Heslop, C. Skinner, MacLennan, Major, Bowen, Buchanan.

### Staff, 32. — College, 28.

The baseball season was opened with an exhibition game between the Staff and the College. For the first three

innings the play was close, but in the last few innings there was much loose play and consequently the score went up rapidly. It was anybody's game up to the last inning. Summerby pitched the same old brand of ball he has been showing for years, and A. Ness showed up well at the receiving end of the battery. Raymond did good work at first. There were no outstanding men on the College line-up, but, considering their lack of practice, the team showed up well. Major and Skinner pitched for the College with Laurie catching.

Staff—A. Ness, Raymond, Heslop, H. McOuat, Savage, Hood, Duporte, Summerby.

College—Laurie, Skinner, Richardson, Winter, C. Bradford, Hockey, B. Ness, Major, Lachaine.

Score by innings—

College	1	0	3	10	4	3	7	—	28
Staff	1	5	3	4	13	6	x	—	32

### Freshmen, 19. — Sophomores, 16.

The opening game of the Robertson Shield series furnished the College with a big surprise. It was more or less of a foregone conclusion that the Sophs. would have no difficulty in trimming the Freshies. However, after a hard fought battle, the latter succeeded in getting the big end of the score. The Freshmen showed surprising speed and combination and they worked hard from start to finish. Gilbert, Smith and Brown put up the best game for the winners. The Sophs. worked hard also, but lacked the teamwork of the Freshmen. They were minus one of their defence men and apparently missed him badly. Fouls by the losers went a long way to help the Freshies. Heslop and MacLennan were the pick of the Soph. team.

Freshmen—Smith, Stewart, Gilbert, Meredith, Brown.

Sophomores—Heslop, Grisdale, Vanterpool, MacLennan, Gnaedinger, Anderson.

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**Macdonald I, 19. — W. A. A. A., 17**

The first team opened their schedule by defeating the heavy Westmount A. A. team in a close, fast, hard-fought game on the Westmount floor on Dec. 8th. The gym. is small and difficult for a visiting team, and the College team deserves great credit for their victory. Westmount started off by scoring three baskets in quick succession. By this time the Mac. forwards had found the range and spent the remainder of the first period making the score 10—6 in their favour. In the second half the play was about even but the combination put up by the College proved too much for Westmount and the Macites finished victors by a 19-17 score. There was little to choose among the different players but Amaron did very good work for Macdonald.

Macdonald I. — Sutherland, Major, MacLennan, Winters, Amaron, Richardson.

W. A. A. A.—Crankshaw, McLean, Douglas, Grace, Glassford.

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**FIRST TEAM.**

**Macdonald I, 39. — Highlanders, 31.**

In a fast and close game the first team registered their second victory of the season by defeating the Highlanders by a score of 39--31. During the first half the visitors were unable to hold the College team who used short, quick passes with great success. However, in the first seven minutes of the second period, the Highlanders got in some fast work which combined with good

shooting, gave them a lead of two. The period started with the home team eleven points ahead. The Mac. team settled down to business and soon pulled the game out of the fire, finishing with a comfortable lead.

The defence of both teams showed up exceedingly well, both in checking and passing to the forwards. For the Highlanders, Nelson scored sixteen points, while for Mac., Templeton scored nineteen, and Winters fourteen points. C. R. Bradford replaced Peterson on the College forward line at half time.

Highlanders. — Grant, Walker, Nelson, Coate, Black.

Macdonald I. — Sutherland, Major, Templeton, Winters, Peterson, C. Bradford.

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**2nd TEAM.**

**Central "Y", 33. — Macdonald II, 17.**

The second team opened their season on Dec. 8th, by losing to Central on the home floor. Central had the game well in hand from the start, quickly piling up a commanding lead which the home team were unable to overcome. In the first half the play was rather one-sided but in the second, the Macdonald team braced up somewhat and held their opponents. The feature of the game was the splendid combination put up by the visitors. The Mac. team lacked this and consequently lost. Denison played a splendid game on the College defence, and his work went a whole way towards keeping the Central score as low as it was. The final score stood 33--17.

Central. — Homer, Wolf, Laidlaw, Hastings, Boding, Davies.

Macdonald II. — Paige, Denison, Buchanan, C. Bradford, Heslop, Norcross, Skinner.



**Macdonald II, 27. — McGill, 21.**

The second team retrieved their first defeat by trimming the fast McGill Juniors on Dec. 11th, at the College. In the first period the visitors got away with a good lead which they held till the end of the period. The score then reading 17-10 in favour of the red and white. In the final period, the green and gold completely outclassed their opponents both in combination and shooting. The whole Mac team played a steady, consistent game and won a well earned victory, 27-21.

McGill—Read, Levy, Rowland, Finley, Snyder, Altner, Whitten, Key.

Macdonald II. — Dennison, MacLennan, Norcross, C. Bradford, Heslop, Buchanan.

**Juniors, 33. — Freshmen, 13**

The interclass baseball series opened on November 12th, with a game between the Juniors and Freshmen. The upper classmen had no difficulty in trimming their lowly opponents. Skinner's pitching was more than the Freshies could fathom and altho the fielding by the Juniors was far from good, that of their opponents was even worse. After the smoke had cleared away the Juniors had the big end of a 33 to 13 score.

Batteries. — Skinner and B. Ness; D. Bradford and Meredith.

**GIRLS ATHLETICS.**

For a few days, preceding Friday, November 5th, a remark frequently heard in the dining room, was: "Well, who are you betting on for Friday? (Female). The answer was: "Old Girls, of course." (Male).

"You mean thing! (female, naturally). This was just a preliminary to

the exciting games of basketball, played by the First and Second Teams of the Old Girls, against the First and Second Teams of Macdonald. Macdonald came out the victors in both games, after a hard struggle with the Old Girls, of course, this was a source of joy to the girls, not lessened by the fact, that the boys had remained true to their old loves (!).

The line-up of the first teams was as follows:

Old Girls.—M. Fowler, D. Kent, H. H. Casselman, H. Hall, H. Wilson, J. Laurie.

Macdonald.—F. Cookson, J. Aylen, M. Tyler, R. Barrett, M. Bertram, H. Browne.

The score was 14 to 12.

The girls who played on the second team were:

Macdonald. — M. Cameron, R. Parke, O. Runnels, L. Mowat, D. Mowat, D. Dwyer, M. Hatton.

Old Girls.—M. Smith, F. Joseph, G. Louis, F. Forster, L. Towne, D. Starke.

The score was 24 to 10.

The next game was played with Montreal High School, on Thursday, November 18th. The first and second teams, came out, accompanied by many loyal supporters on the 5.15. After supper at the College, the games were played. Unfortunately, three of the Macdonald players were disabled before the game, and were unable to play. Montreal High played a good game, with both teams, and carried off all the honors.

This was the line-up of the First Teams:—

Macdonald. — R. Parke, F. Cookson, L. Mowat, M. Tyler, M. Hatton, J. Aylen.

Montreal High. — M. Rexford, F.

Flanagan, E. Lawford, V. Boggart, M. Tollard, R. Daniels. 21 to 5 was the score.

The Second Teams were made up of: Macdonald.—M. Cameron, D. Dwyer, G. Stuart, J. Wishart, J. Goldstein, B. Leggatt.

Montreal High—Doris Somers, Dorothea Hopkins, Hilda Strachan, Evelyn Perry, Margaret Chauvin, Edith Baker.

Score: 13--11.

The first swimming-meet of the year was held on Monday night, November 22. Though there were many entries, a great number dropped out before the contest took place. The events were staged in the following order, with those who took first and second place.

40 yd. dash.—1. M. Poe; 2. R. Young.

Diving Contest.—1. R. Young; 2. L. Mowat.

100 yards.—1. M. Poe; 2. R. Young.

“Good Night” race—Mary Cameron, J. Holland.

200 yds. race.—Mary Cameron (won by default).

Then a relay race was run off between the Science and the Teachers, which was won by the Teachers. The teams were:—

Science. — Mary Cameron, Madeline Cameron, Ruth Young.

Teachers. — Jessie Holland, Lorne Mowat, M. Poe.

This meet was just supposed to be a preparation for the big Swimming Contest in the Spring. It is hoped that several more Basket-ball games may be played with Trafalgar School, and Royal Victoria College, before we close for the Christmas holidays.

---

## R. I. P.

It is the hour of 30 minutes after 1. Except for the chatter and giggles emanating from the bacteriology lab. all is silent in the biology building. But hark, what is that noise I hear? Methinks it is the sound of marching feet: or can it be that the myriads of slaughtered microbes, rabbits and frogs are returning as disembodied spirits to wreak vengeance on their ruthless slayers? Yea, it is a spirit or phantom, but it bears not the semblance of a rabbit or a frog. Upright it stands, and clothed in a coat of blue serge with a towel in the pocket to lend a touch of colour, it approaches. Supported on either side by two stalwarts and followed by a long train of sombre beings it pursues its ruthless course. The door of the bacteriology lab. is open. Attracted by the warmth and cheeriness

within, or perchance by the sight of the uniform so familiar in its own ethereal domain, it stops. It is propelled within. But alas, the day of phantoms is past, else the reception accorded this member of that noble retinue, had not been so chill. Daunted by the inappreciativeness sentient in the surrounding ether, it retreats. But lo! all is not yet done. I see it advance. Its enemies scatter. Like chaff blown before the wind they scatter to the four corners of the room; yea even to the main building they flee. Amid shrieks of agony and howls of mortal terror the phantom pursues its undaunted way. But why the consternation? Why the unseemly flight through the room and along the hall? Ah! gentle reader, 'tis merely the class of '23 carrying the biology skeleton through the junior science bacteriology lab.—M. '23.

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*Revised November 1920.*

1. I am the ration officer of thy college who has brought you out of a happy home into the house of Macdonald.

2. Thou shalt not take into thee a gravy image.

3. Thou shalt not take the name of thy dietician in vain for her name is Green and Bijou is her dog.

4. Six days shalt thou do all thy heavy eating and on the seventh go easy for on that day you might get a bid out to afternoon tea (perhaps).

5. Honor thy dietician, her dog and her meals. Waste not, but above all

things be punctual, and honor thy first helping lest Bijou get in on your second.

6. Thou shalt not murder thy meat though it may need it. It has already been killed once.

7. Thou shalt not chew the rag at thy meals, nor "gobble and git" but thou must chew every mouthful seventy-four times.

8. Thou shalt not take thy neighbor's seat; by so doing you may drive him into the synagogue.

9. Thou shalt not falsify thy face nor even powder thy nose at the table (Postum! Get it?).

10. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's grub, her knife, nor her fork nor anything that is within her reach.



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*Horticulture.*

Last year Ashley was a specialist in Forestry, devoting particular attention to Southwood but this year we understand he has taken a fancy to grapes and is cultivating Moyer.

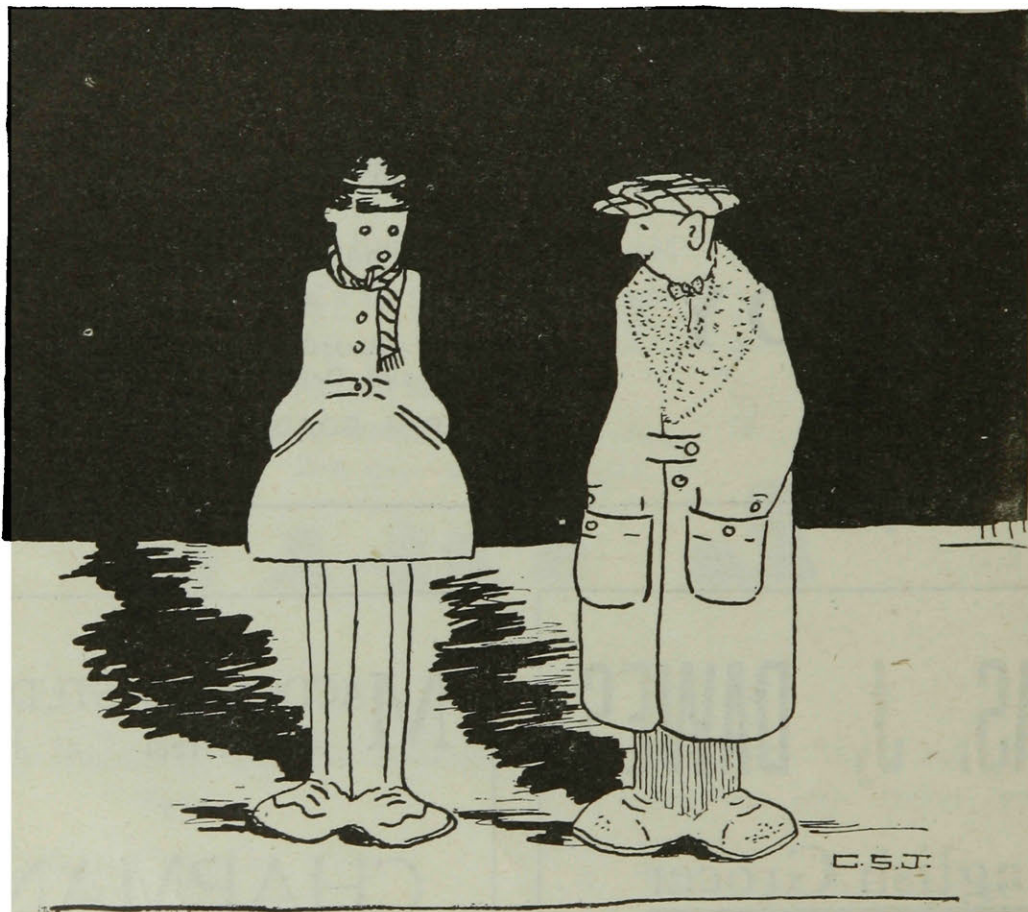
\* \* \* \* \*

*Modern Communication.*

Doc. B. (discussing rural school problem):—When I was in Nova Scotia I was acquainted with every teacher within a radius of twenty-five miles.

Matthews:—Some fusser.

\* \* \* \* \*



Bill—"What'll we do to-night, Jim?"  
Jim—"Oh—Let's go out to the cemetery and dig up a couple of girls."

*F.O.B.*

Archie (talking about holidays):—Is the Grand Trunk still running freights on the Richmond line?

Wilfred:—Why? Going home at Christmas?

\* \* \* \* \*

Joke Editor:—Have you got any jokes in the Sophomore year?

Perron:—Yes, twenty-six of them.

A-N:—I remember how, at fourteen, I never used to know what to do with my hands and feet.

A-M:—But now you don't seem to know what to do with your arms.

\* \* \* \* \*

Soph:—Did you ever take chloroform?

Freshie:—No; who teaches it?

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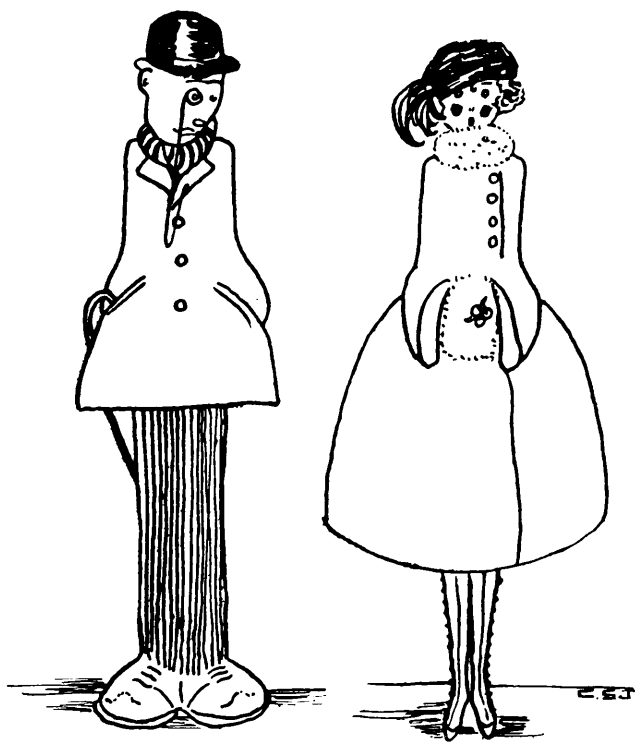
State .....

Friend:—Do you have as much trouble finding your collar buttons as you used to?

Husband of H. S. Graduate:—No. I always find 'em in one place now.

Friend:—Indeed?

Husband of H. S. Grad.:—Yes, I go to the vacuum cleaner.



Jimmie—You live on the mountain, don't you?"

T.—"What makes you think so?"

Jimmie—"You have such a high color."

1st Aggie:—Hey, the old goat just et a jack rabbit.

2nd Aggie:—Gosh darn it all! Another hare in the butter.

\* \* \* \* \*

Miss Kennedy (in Bacteriology):—Now class, in order name some of the lower animals beginning with Miss Billett.

\* \* \* \* \*

She:—Is he lazy?

He:—Lazy? Why that man is so lazy he drives around in a Ford to save himself the trouble of knocking the ashes off his cigarette.

R-C:—You make me think of Venus de Milo.

D-M:—But I have arms.

R-C:—Oh! have you?

\* \* \* \* \*

### *A Misunderstanding.*

McLennan:—Pass the butter please, Miss Billett.

Bully:—My name isn't Billett, it's Bully Beef. (Fray Bentos).

\* \* \* \* \*

### *We Would Like to Know.*

Why Keith is trying to hold his Hatt-on.

Why Major's trips to town are becoming a regular oc KERRance (ask Ruth).

Who is the freshman who found a Billett in the balcony.

\* \* \* \* \*

Old Settler:—No, the people of Ste. Annes are not what they used to be.

New Settler:—No, they used to be children.

\* \* \* \* \*

Customer:—I want some winter underclothes.

Clerk:—How long?

Customer:—How long? I don't want to rent 'em, I want to buy 'em.

\* \* \* \* \*

Young Lady:—I want to buy some soap, please.

Clerk:—Do you want it scented?

Young Lady:—No thank you, I'll take it with me.

\* \* \* \* \*

1st Science:—That Aggie friend of mine is the most thoughtless man in the world.

2nd Science:—Why?

1st Science:—He always keeps his pen in his breast pocket and I'm forever running the point of it into my ear.



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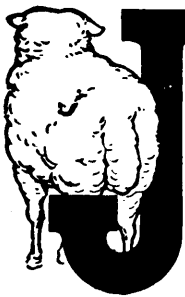
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## “Well, what have you got to-day, Lena?”

---

Daily we traverse the ground up to the village and daily our footsteps lead us into the good old Hudson Bay House, and then we ask, “Well, what have you got to-day, Lena?”

Finally our order is safely in, with many afterthoughts and corrections yelled after the departing Lena, and then comes the period of suspense while one sits and waits—and gossips. “Girls, did you see the way Susie Science was talking to Alfie Aggy? Some people are nuts, I’ll say...” and so on and so forth until we spy a tray coming right over to our table.

Ah! At last!; and we hold our breath in silence. Such crispy toast!... And such cake!

“OH.....! It isn’t for us at all. It’s for that stout girl over at that table. Oh, why do fat people come here anyway? We could be served so much quicker if only they’d have the sense to diet.”

Then comes another tray, and another, and another, in countless succession, and just as we’re beginning to wonder if we’re forgotten, along comes the tray of trays and our faces fairly radiate the joy in our hearts. Ummm!

We’re certainly efficiency experts when it comes to scrambling your own cake out of that conglomeration. (The way you recognize your own piece is by its dimensions) — and as surely as you see your own, out goes somebody else’s hand and whizz!—oh well, there’s another piece nearly as good but you’ve got to be smart if you have any hopes of possessing the morsel.

At last everyone has found her own apportionment and then comes the time

we all love. Need I say more? Words cannot tell that story, so why attempt it? Troubles are forgotten, lessons fade into a mere speck on memory, and everyone is your friend — until she offers physical assistance with the end of your cake. Then — beware!

But all good things must come to an end and suddenly you remember that little regulation back at Mac, that your presence is requested there at 6 p.m. sharp and it is now 5.56, so you lose no time throwing on your coat and powdering your nose, and once more start down the trail to the college.

But in another twenty-four hours or so we shall again be asking, “Well, what have you got to-day Lena?”—Peggy Wallace.

---

Chem. Prof. :—The burning of food in the human body cannot be termed combustion since the process does not involve light.

Student:—But suppose the person be a light eater?

---

*Young Man, Go West!*

Miss D.—You know all the nice looking girls come from Vancouver.

Frank.—Well they don’t send any of them round here (?).

---

Prof.—When you examine a dog’s lungs under a microscope what do you find?

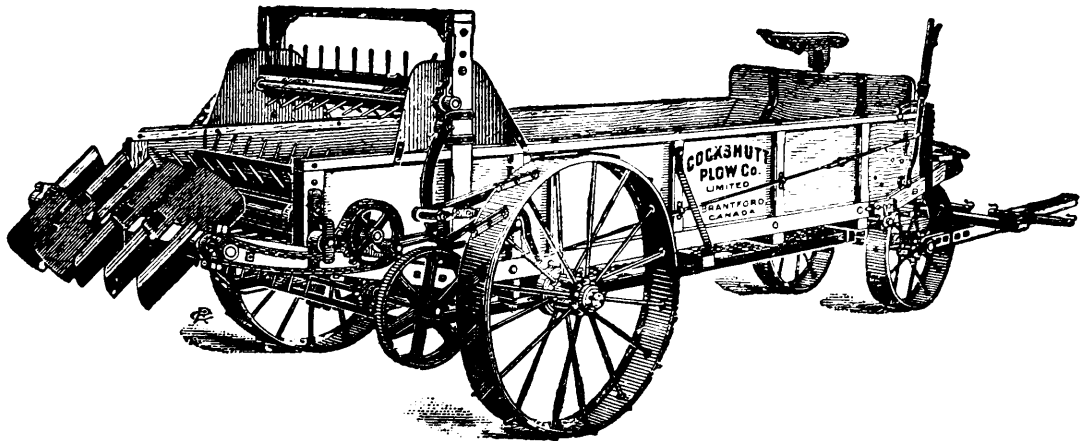
Bright One.—The seat of his pants. I suppose.

---

If looks could kill—we know some girls who would have died young.

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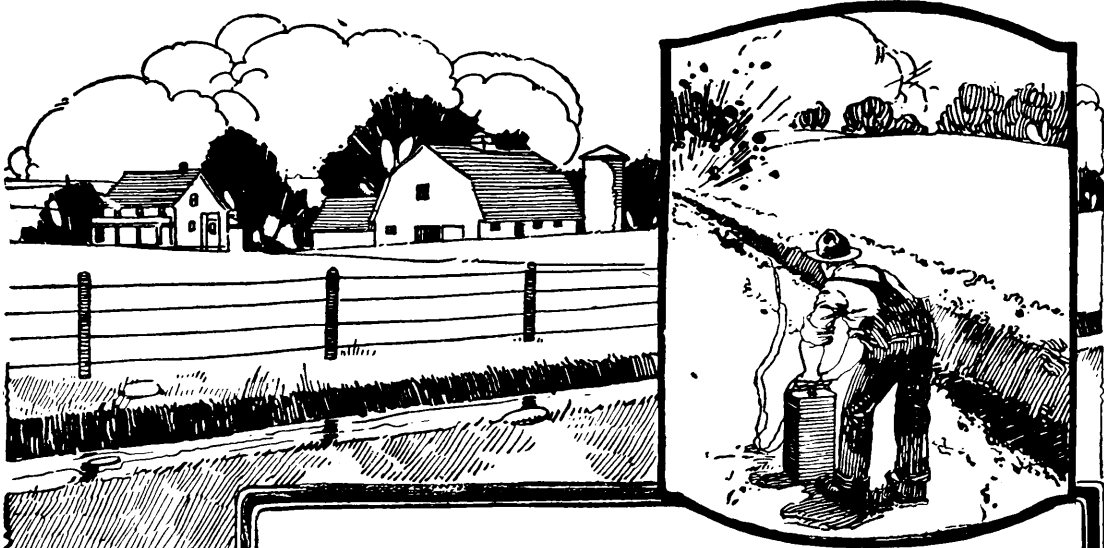
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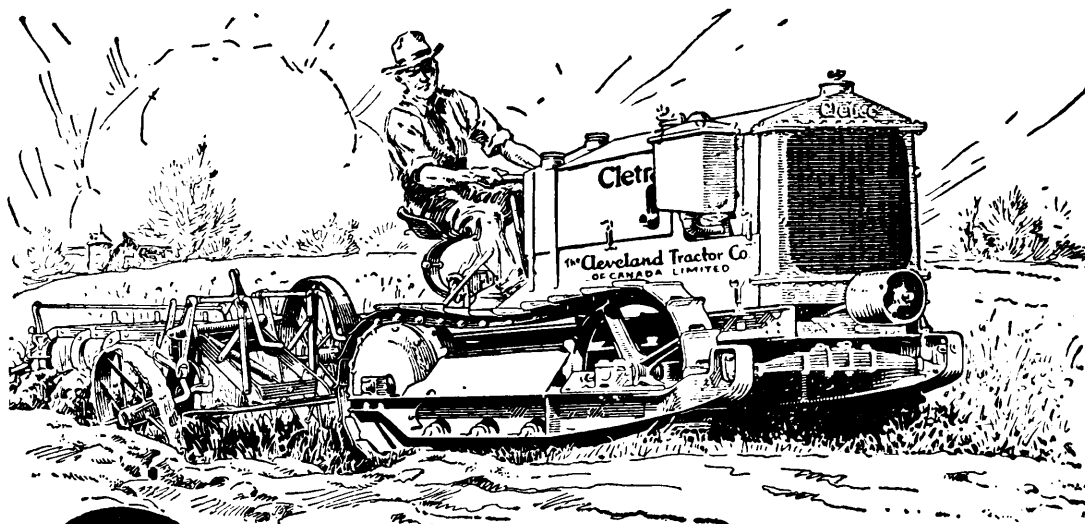
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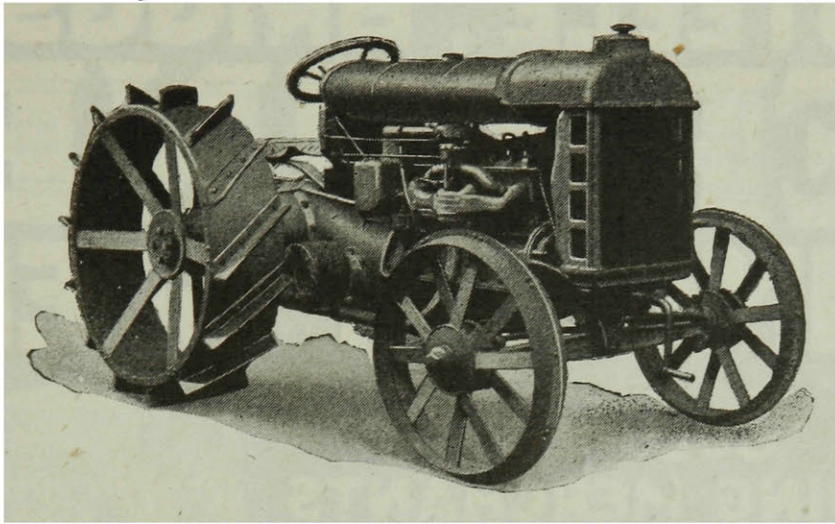
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